Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 111 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and] Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK F INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the UniteKingdom.)

Bankers to the Government :British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMAY.

Subscribed Capital £22,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, . C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Moiassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Naibi
Madras	Mandalay	Naku
Karachi	Colombo	Kista
Lahore	Kandy	Jinji
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kamla
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entea
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tang East Afm
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-Salam, EasAfrica
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South nerica :—The Anglo-South American Ba, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bai.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposit for One year and shorter periods at rates interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. pe annum from Rs. 1.000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, b no interest is allowed when the sum accnd does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of urope, India, Africa, America and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Bnches of the Bank and on the principal ces of Europe, Africa, America and Auralia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase a sale of Government Securities, Stocks and hares and receives same for safe custody reising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on aroved securities

RALPH KID,
Manar.

THE YOKOHAMA SPEIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,00000.
Paid up Capital ..... Yen. 42,00000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,10000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchn, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kee, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekig, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shangli, Simonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydny, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS re oppened for approved customers and Intest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per num of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 uto Rs 1,00,000, provided that the amountof half-yearly interest is not less than Rs.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for e year and shorter periods on terms which ay be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and KCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTI

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 190
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIA COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deopsits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3 It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
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Great Western Hotel.
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Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.; Karnatak Agency.
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DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Madali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaikh Rasul & Sons.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIPI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHVAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. H. Khermoosh and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. M. A. Shieshch Feroosh Ispahany:—

EX. S. S. "ZIRA."

250 bags of Egyptian Loaf Sugar, marked as per D. O.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GUNBOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors and trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1918 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate at Gunbow Street, Fort, in the city of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 361, New No. 5365 Old Survey No. 558 and 559 and New Survey No. 9201 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1801-1802 Street Nos. 103 and 105, Gunbow Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Gunbow Street, on or towards the South by the property of Merwanji N. Parsi Punchayet Mehta, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Wadia, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Joosub Haji and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants and are more particularly delineated and described in the plan thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European Gentleman consisting of sideboard, almyra, blackwood carved sofas, tables, leather lined chairs, writing tables, teapoys, sceens, wooden and iron bedsteads, electric table, fan, revalving top writing table, one Chubb safe with stand, one large iron safe with stand, cane furniture, meatsafe, crockery, etc.

On account of the concerned.

7 bags maize starch, 15 cwts.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred gig, in very good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, goes well in harness.

1 English built victoria on Perch by J. Crockshoot & Co. Manchester, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS IN ONE COMPOUND KNOWN AS HIRA COTTAGE SITUATED ON BHATIA HILL AT LONAVLA ON THE KHANDALA-LONAVLA ROAD, NEXT TO NARANJI PURMANAND SANATORIUM.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 22. Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of land with two bungalows and outhouses erected thereon situate at Lonavala Mongay Toongarbee Turf Mawal in the district of Poona being part of Survey No. 88 containing by admeasurement thirty-eight Gunthas more or less in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Naranji Parmanand on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dwarkadas Dharamsey but now of Morarji Vassonji and Pranjiwan Vassonji and Brothers on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jiwandas Mulji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

The bungalows are in splendid condition and are well furnished. Arrangements for viewing the premises will be made on application and private offers will be considered.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Solicitors at their office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES HANDKERCHIEVES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

16 bales each 200 pieces each 8 pieces handkerchieves 34 by 30 inches.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed household and office furniture such as dining tables, dining chairs, sideboards, meat safes, dumbwaiters, drawing room cabinets, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, nearly new Singer hand-sewing machine Indian hand carved round centre tables and teapoys, hand carved jardineers, office tables, glass door library book cases, chests of drawers, hat stands, dressing tables, cloth and gown presses, bed room selected single and double almyrahs, typewriters, single iron cots with mattresses, mahoganized single and double beds, fancy silk door curtains, teapoys, vases, etc., etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1918.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS

(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"

SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)

AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED FODDER (HAY).

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on Saturday the 11th day of May, 1918, at 12 noon (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon.

Bales of damaged Fodder (Hay).

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE TANJIB (SHIRTINGS).

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Mahomed Syed Haji Abdul Rahim and Co., and on account and at the risk of the International Stores of Hornby Road, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "BAROTSE."

2 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjib No. 360 yards 19 to 20.

Ex. S. S. "MAHANADA."

2 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjib No. 360 yards 19 to 20.

Ex. S. S. "CITY OF MADRAS."

4 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjib No. 360 yards 19 to 20.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES WHITE AND COLOURED PRINTS

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Navnitrai Jugmohandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Frank Jacob Ini:—

20 packages Graham's white prints.
10 packages coloured Flowered prints.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 10th May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 367, 369; Case No. 160, Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1918.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES BLACK TWILL No. 352.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at my Office No. 5-7, Bastian Road, Fort, the following goods will be sold on account and risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. H. M. S. SEDEHI and SONS:—

4 bales Black Twill No. 352 arrived per s. s. "Mankin."

9 bales Black Twill No. 352, arrived per s. s. "Clan Gordon."

The delivery orders of the goods will be handed over on receipt of money.

M. A. KAZRANI.

4235

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 3 BALES RALLI'S BLACK LAPPET SHAWLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Alexandra Dock, Shed No. 11, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Insurance Co., concerned:—

7 —R— P: 388/90: 3 bales each 100 dozen Ralli's Black Lappett Shawls 55in. by 55in. ex. s. s. "City of Exeter."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1918.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.

WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.

FREE INTERVIEWS.

5, Sollyflood Road, near Race Course.

MAY 9, 10, 11.

May 9 & 10—Hours 10 to 1 and 4 to 8 p.m.

May 11—Hours 10 to 1 p.m.

Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—

"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."

Another 2nd May:—

"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."

Another:—

"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."

Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination: "Lungs perfectly sound."

Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.

Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.

LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Writes 29th April:—

"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."

REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOANS arranged at moderate interest with strict privacy for Gazetted Officers and Railway Officials by J. BHARRE, West Street, Camp, Poona. 4233

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED CLERK—Must write neatly and be quick and accurate at figures. Typist preferred. Apply in own writing enclosing copies of testimonials and state salary required The Bombay Brick and Tile Mfg. Co., Ltd., 11, Hummum Street, Fort. 4224

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT of WATER WORKS for Ahmednagar, Candidates must have had experience in running Oil Engines and Pumping plant and a knowledge of Water Supply fittings, etc. Please state experience and salary required. Apply to ASSTT. COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Ahmednagar. 4228

WANTED.—A CLERK, prepared to enlist and to proceed on service at once for work in the Base Office, Busra. Pay Rs. 18-8 as a Sepoy, including Batta with Office Allowance according to qualifications, free clothing, rations and lodging, active service conditions. Applicant must be physically fit. Preference given to clerks of previous regimental experience. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 105th MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Belgaum. 4241

WANTED for the Medical Department of the British East Africa Protectorate:— (a) Two Qualified Supernumerary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, on a salary of Rs. 180 per month each, period of engagement is one year:—(b) Four qualified ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, salary Rs. 300 per month each, period of engagement three years. With free passage from Bombay to East Africa and back on termination of agreement. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates and diploma to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay.

WANTED—35 CLERKS for the Audit Department of the G. I. P. Railway, salary Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 50 by annual increments of Rs. 5, with a local allowance of 20 per cent. on salary. Promotion beyond Rs. 50 will be by merit and as vacancies occur in the higher grades. Applications should reach the DEPUTY CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, G. I. P. Railway, by the 15th May, 1918, at the latest. Only candidates holding certificates of having passed the Matriculation or School Final Examination of any Indian University need apply. 4229.

WANTED.—An M.A., with class or a B.A., with first class honours in Literature or History to work as the HEAD MASTER of the Siddhpur High School. The selected candidate will have to submit a binding for at least three years' service. One who has worked elsewhere as the Head Master of a High School will be preferred. Pay Rs. 100—5—125 per mensem, with future prospects. One more GRADUATE with honours in Mathematics is required to work as an EXTRA TEACHER. Pay Rs. 55—5—65 per mensem with prospects. The selected candidate will have to sign a bond for at least two years' service. Apply with copies of testimonials, before the end of the current month, to The SECRETARY, High School Board, SIDDHPUR, (North Gujarat).

WANTED.—A STORE-KEEPER, for a local Mill, salary from Rs. 50 to 60, only the experienced men should apply to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4195

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A competent CHAUFFEUR. Apply stating terms and salary expected to PESSUMAL UDHARAM, M.A., Bungalow No. 47, Saddar Bazar, Saugor (C.P.). 4234

WANTED—A LATIN GRADUATE to coach up a boy for Matriculation, 1 hour daily in mornings. Apply with terms to Box No. 244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4232

WANTED.—A smart and experienced SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, English and modi necessary. Apply to Mr. O. F. GOMEZ, Andheri, Thana District. 4243

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Applications stating age, experience and salary expected should be addressed to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 4231

WANTED—A MATRON, qualified in Midwifery, at once, for the Station Family Hospital, Deolali, on salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, with free quarters, rations, fuel and lighting. Application should be addressed to the A.D.M.S., Headquarters, Bombay Brigade. 4238

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SMART MAN with knowledge of office, Shorthand, Typewriting and good experience of Docks, can take export and import steamer in charge, open to an offer, willing to proceed anywhere. Please write to Box No. 211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4100

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by an experienced Graduate, SITUATION as Secretary, Tutor, Companion, Legal Advisor, Law Agent, Estate Broker, or such others. Best references. Local engagements preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4194

WANTED.

WANTED.—DAY ACCOMMODATION for Horse and Trap, or Motor, in the neighbourhood of Churchgate Street. Apply Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4240

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE BY AUCTION—On TUESDAY the 14th May, 1918, two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at Lonavla. Apply to BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, or SHROFF & DINSHAW, Solicitors, Fort. 4223

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE.—A WOOL PRESSING FACTORY in Rajputana, in working order. Highly profitable concern. Unique privileges and advantages. All English machinery. Fortnightly offers invited. Write to Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4186

MANGOES! MANGOES!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem." 3915

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 65 of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901, Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of Bandra, that the Revised Assessment List for the year 1918-19, of all buildings liable to taxation is ready for public inspection and may be seen at the Bandra Municipal Office, during office hours on any working day.

E. A. CORKE,
Vice-President,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 8th May, 1918. 4237

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED for service on B. P. T. Ry. experienced Railway CLAIMS CLERK, pay Rs. 150.

Apply with copies of certificates to:—
MANAGER, B. P. T. Ry.,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

4202

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 30th of May, 1918, inclusive. 4190

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 40 COVERED GOODS WAGONS" are invited to reach the office of the Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, not later than 12 o'clock, May 31st, 1918, (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1918 of the said 40 four-wheeled wagons 5ft.-6in. gauge, body 21ft., long inside and 9ft.-6in. wide inside.

2. Specifications and Drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Punjab).

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reasons whatsoever for non-acceptance.

CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.,
North Western Railway.
Moghalpura (Punjab). 4242

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG & WG MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, No. 7, Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall Shoecharandas and Mr. Sadanand Ramkrishna who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 18th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Monday, the 21st May, 1918, between 12 to 3 p.m. (S. T.), except on Saturdays and Sundays. 4156

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJI CASSUM LUDHA, late of Poona, widower, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

1. HASSAN VALAD HAJI ABDULLA and 2. HANIFABAI alias HAPOOBAI, widow of Moledina Haji Cassum Ludha, the former of Bombay and the latter of Poona, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, the former residing at Memon Mohollа, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Main Street at Poona, the executor and executrix respectively named in the said Will. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of May, in the year of Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.
1-5-18

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of May, 1918.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
4245 Petitioners' Attorneys.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 997 OF 1915.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY ..... Plaintiff.
versus
MULJI GIGA AND OTHERS ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1918, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Naran Dhuru Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor and others, on or towards the North by the properties first and secondly described in Lot No. 2, and on or towards the South by the said Naran Dhuru Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 925 (1) and Street Nos. 2 to 8.

LOT No. 2—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street property, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor, on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street property and on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 793-795 and Street Nos. 3-9-1-11-2-10.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property firstly described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Coutinho and others and on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 792 and Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the defendants abovenamed, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

425

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Commencing next Saturday, 11th May
The Great English Play
THE LATE
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
In a six-reel screen version of
Sir Alexander Pinero's celebrated Stage success
THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
The tragedy of a woman who sought in vain to put herself right with Society.
THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
The greatest play of England's greatest play wright, the drama that holds life up to the mirror and shows it true in every line and wrinkle—that portrays existence, not as we picture it in day dreams, but as it relentlessly works itself out in fact—that handles in masterly fashion the real web and woof of man and womankind experiences.
STARRING Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
As the high souled Debonnaire and susceptible Aubrey Tanqueray.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!
To see the amazing adventures of
PANOPTA
THE LADY DETECTIVE.
PART I.
IN THE GRIP OF THE RAVISHER.
To-morrow!
PANOPTA
PART II
THE HOUSE OF TERROR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LAKE.
This Second Part is even more thrilling and amazing than the first.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice. Bandman presents the
BANNAN OPERA Co.
In all the leading London Musical Successes
Tonight Friday 10th May
The Gaiety Daly's Theatre Success:
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Saturday, 11th May
The Great Gaiety Theatre Musical Comedy
"TEODORE & Co."
Monday 13th May at 5-30 p.m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"THE ARCADIANS."
Prices usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 6 p.m. at the Theatre.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

THE EMPIRE
To-night 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A DREAM OF BEAUTY
THE
DEVIL'S ASSISTANT
Featuring
The Popular Star
MARGARITA FISCHER
A tremendously powerful story with a moral portraying the ravages of opiates—the terrible drugs which drive the user to deeds of desperation—enslave her will and drive her to the very threshold of madness.
EMPIRE COMEDIES
MAX LINDER
in one of the funniest situations that he has ever created:
'AX SHOULD WEAR BRACES'

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
LAST TWO-NIGHTS OF THIS
Stirring Programme
At 6-45 and 10 p.m.
MR. E. H. DUCASSE
presents
America's foremost Emotional Actress
MADAME-PETROVA
in the 5-reel "Metro" wonderplay
"Extravagance"
The story of ruin which overtook a man and his daughter who wasted a fortune on luxuries, teaching a
GREAT WAR-TIME LESSON.
Also the splendid comic:
"Her Merry Mix-Up"
and the latest
"Pathe Gazette"
Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.
NEXT CHANGE OF BILL SUNDAY.
when the first show starts at 6-30 p.m.

SEQUEL
TO
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"
A 10,000 feet brand-new Production. An absolutely fresh Episode of the world-renowned Story commences
AT THE
— WEST END CINEMA —
(New Churney Road)
ON SATURDAY 11th MAY 1918.
5,000 feet each week.
Mark it carefully—this is NOT the old Serial you have already seen, but quite a NEW STORY with the favourite Star Cast as the chief Actors.

IMPERIAL
LAMINGTON ROAD.
YOUR FAVOURITE, PEARL WHITE, IN
"The Fatal Ring"
BOMBAY'S BEST WAR PICTURES:
"History of the Great War"
British Landing in France; The Men from Mons; A Glimpse of British Sea-Power.
PATHE GAZETTE.—SPARKLING COMIC.
DAILY: 7, 8-45, 10-30. MATINEES—SATURDAY 5; SUNDAY 3-30 & 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED AT BOTH HOUSES!
Terrific Success of Our New Turns!!
Music, Mirth, Melody, Novelties & Sensation!!!
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 To-night At 10 p.m.
THE
Gaiety Revue & Comedy Co.
Presents
THE
MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
In their refined Musical Novelties
MISS
WINFRED SHIRLEY
The Dashing Soubrette
In Gems from her Vast & Extensive Repertoire
Fred. SHIRLEY
BALLADIST.
In addition
"IDAHO"
The Shooting Marvel.
"STEVE BUCKINGHAM"
The Genial Comedian.
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Talented Vocalist.
"C. MORRIS"
Comedian and Dancer.
Above to conclude with a
Farcical Sketch by
Steve Buckingham and Company
THE BROKEN DOLL
An yell of laughter from beginning to end.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 7th.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	.. ..	3,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	.. ..	..
" "	Imports	.. ..	Nil.
Mid. Americans spot trading value		.. ..	21.28
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	.. ..	.. ..	29.66
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	July	25.03
		Oct.	24.44
		Jan.	24.22
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. ..	July	24.23
		Oct.	23.44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.48+13
June	..
July	20.50+12
Aug.	19.93+ 8
Sept.	19.65+10

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.13
May-June	20.05 Unchgd.
June-July	19.88

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.16—19
June	20.72—12
July	20.21—17
August	19.62—13
Sept.	19.16—29

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.03
May-June	20.05 —19
June-July	19.78

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 7th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	28.35+10
June	28.45+ 5
July	28.20+ 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 7th.

M.G. Bengal	Good ..	16.16
"	Fully Good ..	16.69
"	Fine ..	17.03
M	No. 1 Oomra Good ..	17.58
"	" Fully Good ..	18.18
"	" Fine ..	18.45
M	Broach Good ..	20.24
"	Fully Good ..	20.49
"	Fine ..	20.74
M	Scinde Good ..	16.16
"	Fully Good ..	16.66
M	Fine ..	17.03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports, to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	25.29+41
" " Oct.	24.70+50
" " Jan.	24.46+58
Spot Cotton at New York	27.20+45
" Orleans ..	28.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	24.45+55
" Oct.	23.67+47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	39½

New York, May 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	25.35—4
" " Oct.	24.71—19
" " Jan.	24.49+ 3
Spot Cotton at New York	27.25+ 5
" " Orleans	28.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	24.48+ 3
" " Oct.	23.75+ 8

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 6th:

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
" " 6 " ..	4 5/8
" " 9 " ..	2 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	5½
Consols 2½%	45
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal ..	62½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	58
Government Securities 3 %	27.15½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	

WAR LOANS.

London, May 6th:

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 6th:

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Bombay Sellers ..	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Sellers	79/6
Tone :—Steady.	

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 418 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed :—Firm but inactive.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta. Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	10/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	19
Tone :—Neglected.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July	2/4
Tone :—Steadier after Dull.	

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARTS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Compondent.)

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach May was Rs. 724, the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 722 and vanced to Rs. 721. Fine Broach July between quoted Rs. 728. Later on the May refell to Rs. 720, and then to Rs. 719. At Goa business was done at Rs. 715 to 717, for fine Broach May, and at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 big for July, closing quotations being as under. Tender of Fine Broach have had a depress effect on the market to-day.

Ready cotton has been quiet and no enquiry has been very moderate. Prices continue irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M

Fine Broach	May	.. .. Rs.	713
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	.. .. "	670
Fully Good Bengal	"	.. .. "	645
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	.. .. "	722
" M. G. Coompta	"	.. .. "	723
" " Westerns	"	.. .. "	695

QUOTATIONS 10-30 P.

Broach May fine 712

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 9TH MAY 19

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	G.G.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	628	612	558	508	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	623	608	553		"
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat ..		690	670		"
M.G. Nag ore ..		690	670		"
M.G. Ye ømal ..		680			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		670			"
M.G. Amraoti ..		670			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		670	650		"
M.G. Khandesh ..			600		"
M.G. Muthia ..		615	590		"
M.G. Kaul Viramgam ..			710		"
M.G. Broach ..	725	720	712		"

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 8th May 1918.

Cotton	5,0bales.
Wheat	14,2cwts.
Linseed	2,38 "
Rape, &c.	91 "
Gingellyseed	2 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	3,392,
Rice	34 213,,
Myrabollams	410,,
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	3,467 "
Jowar	609 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,501

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., D.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	628	613	558	508	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	623	608	553	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	600	..	Ready
Akola Khamg .. Karanja M.G.	..	668	648	..	Ready
Amracti (M.G.)	..	670	650	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	680	660	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	680	660	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	690	670	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	650	670	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	725	720	712	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	710	..	Ready
Viramgam(MG.)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	615	590	..	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 9th 1918.—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms:	Rail Delivery:
	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	55 0 0	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	55 0 0	7 10 0
" Karachi Bangla ..	55 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 6 0	7 12 0
" Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 0 0	8 6 0
" Thin ..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teaseed, White 85.15 ..	83 0 0	---
" Gajar 75.25 ..	55 0 0	---
" Gajar 50.50 ..	54 0 0	---
" Black ..	50 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White ..	9 10 0	10 0 0
Groundnuts ..	43 0 0	---
Mowraseed ..	8 0 0	5 4 0
Barley ..	37 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed ..	47 0 0	9 10 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	7 5 8	
Linseed May ..	8 7 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 9th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	As. 15 11
Shapurji No. 10	" 14 10
Simplex No. 10	" 14 11
Edward No. 10	" 14 11
Light Houses No. 61.	" 13 3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-3.
Sovereign Rs. 17-7-6.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 113-10.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 113-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 210¾.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 140-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapur Rs. 155-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 63-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvemnt Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady and a fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,840, Swadeshi 1,030, Simplex 779, New City 1,020, New Greats 322-8, Madhavji 2,170, Kohinoor 1,485, Ind. Malwa 355, Finlay 495, Currimbhoy 357-8, Nagpur 2,565, Bombay United 860, Katni Ordy. 242-8, Tata old Defd. 1,060.

The following are the closing rates of the News Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,837-8, Swadeshi 1,035, Pearls 575, Madhavji 2,170, Kohinoor 1,485, Kasturchand 1,160, Ind. Malwa 355, Finlay 495, Currimbhoy 355, Crescent 230, Century 422-8, Nagpur 2,565, Bombay Dyeing 1,240, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni Defd. 1,200, Alcocks 860.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, May 9.*)

Government Notification granting leave of absence on full pay during the present Summer Vacation of the High Court, to the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, Bombay, is cancelled.

Major H. Harrison of the Bombay Political Department was allowed a further extension by eleven days of the combined leave granted to him.

The leave on medical certificate granted to the late Mr. E. E. Morris, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, was extended up to the 20th April, 1918.

Captain A. L. B. Bradbury, Railway and Medical Transport Officer, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay and to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay.

Government Notification granting Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., privilege leave for one month, is cancelled.

Mr. C. H. Brierley to be Superintendent of the Deccan Convict Gang, vice Mr. C. N. Hall, who has been treated as a supernumerary, but to remain as substantive "pro tem." Superintendent of the Central Prison at Yeravda.

Khan Saheb K. M. Clubwalla to be Superintendent of the Special Prison at Thana, but to remain as substantive "pro tem." Superintendent of the Central Prison at Hyderabad.

Khan Saheb N. R. Wachha to be Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison at Bombay, but to remain as substantive "pro tem." Superintendent of the Central Prison at Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. M. Roberts to be Superintendent of his Majesty's House of Correction at Bombay, but to continue as substantive "pro tem" Superintendent of the Special Prison at Thana.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett to be Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, but to continue as substantive "pro tem." Superintendent of his Majesty's House of Correction at Bombay.

Mr. R. M. Lafa to be Superintendent of the District Prison at Karachi, but to continue to be substantive "pro tem." Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison at Bombay.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Dharwar, vice Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, vice Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai, a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, to be under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Dossabhai Manekji Kothawala to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi proceeded on Foreign Service.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, a Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from the Bombay Presidency to the Madras Presidency, with effect from the date of the expiry of his privilege leave.

Mr. T. T. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind, is allowed combined leave up to 6th July, 1918, made up of privilege leave for one month and seven days and special leave for such period as will be necessary between the date of expiry of the privilege leave and 6th July 1918.

Mr. Gul Muhammad Abdur Rahman, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture in Sind, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind.

Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal Parekhji to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, during the absence of Mr. Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakr El Edrus on leave.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussein to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Sahibzada Sardar Muhammadkhan on leave.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Rev. Sumant Raghoba Dongre of the American Marathi Mission.

Assistant Surgeon R. S. Poredi, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, with attached duties.

Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant, L.M. & S., to be substantive "pro tem." Civil Surgeon, Broach.

Assistant Surgeon S. C. Jarivala, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira.

Mr. M. M. T. Finch to be Meteorologist, Bombay, vice Mr. C. D. deV. Babington transferred.

Indian Defence Force.—1-13th G. I. P. R. Battalion. The order of seniority of Lieutenant Harry William Jamieson should be next below Lieutenant Edward Wilson Russell, and not as shown in Army Department Notification dated the 5th April 1918.

2-17th B. B. and C. I. R. Battalion.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to his Majesty's approval:—To be Major, Conrad Allan Cooke, V.D. Dated 1st April 1917; to be Captains,—Fulwar Estoteville Skipwith, William Stuart Fraser and James Adolphus Clayton. Dated 1st April 1917; to be Lieutenants.—Rollo Dallas Harrison and Herbert Baber Saxby. Dated 1st April 1917; to be Second-Lieutenants.—Llewellyn North Lloyd and Adam Young Storrar. Dated 1st April 1917; Wilfred Fanshawe. Dated 17th April 1918.

45th Aden Rifles.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to his Majesty's approval:—To be Second-Lieutenant, Stanley Nicholas Day. Dated 5th April 1918.

Assistant Surgeon Dara Jamasp Asana, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Mahableshwar.

Assistant Surgeon G. R. DeSouza Fylinto, L.M. & S., to be substantive "pro tem." Civil Surgeon, Karwar.

Assistant Surgeon Kashinath Ganesh Palkar, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, from the date of his taking over charge from Assistant Surgeon D. J. Asana, L.M. & S., until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon G. R. DeSouza Fylinto, L.M. & S.

Major I. D. Jones, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S.

Captain T. A. Weston, M.B., R.A.M.C., acted as Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, with attached duties, in addition to his military duties from the 28th March 1918 to the 12th April 1918, both days inclusive.

Major J. B. Christian, I.M.S., to be substantive "pro tem." Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, with attached duties, with effect from the 13th April 1918.

Mr. Gopal Prabhakar Bhandarkar, L.C.E., Temporary Engineer, to be permanent Assistant Engineer in the Provincial Engineer Service with effect from the 6th May 1918.

Mr. Birendra Kumar Bose, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India, for month with effect from the 1st May 1918 the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Barikn, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Malsiras District, vice Mr. Bose.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Liston, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for forty days with effect from the 29th April 1918.

Dr. D. A. Turkhud, M.B., C.M., is appointed to carry on the duties of the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, in addition to his own during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Liston.

The Rev. F. P. Wiley, Superintendent, Rampath Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 6th May 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Sule, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District, relieving Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, Executive Engineer, of the additional charge hitherto held by him.

Mr. A. B. Timms, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Northern District Jamrao Canal to the Begari Canals District.

On relief by Mr. Timms, Mr. A. Gordon, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Begari Canals District to the Northern District Jamrao Canal.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Gordon, Mr. J. E. McDougall, Executive Engineer, Southern District Jamrao Canal, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Northern District Jamrao Canal, in addition to his own duties.

On the completion of his work at the Public Works Central Store and Workshop at Dapuri, Mr. H. W. O. Taylor, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Fuleli Canals District in Sind.

On relief by Mr. Taylor, Mr. C. O. Lwosley, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Fuleli Canals District to the Ahmednagar District.

On relief by Mr. Lowsley, Mr. F. J. Von-Bock, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Ahmednagar District to the Northern Sanitary District, relieving Mr. S. R. Perfect, Executive Engineer, proceeding on military duty.

Mr. A. T. Gosford, Assistant to the Mechanical Engineer to Government, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Public Works Department Central Store and Workshop District, vice Mr. Taylor.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 9th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,511-0
Total up-to-date	27,53,701-8

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during week ended 7th May in parts of Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops were in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Picking of cotton continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Sukkur and Belgaum Districts. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in some districts of the Deccan and Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The name of the following British officer appears in the Casualty List No. 650, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

General List:—2nd-Lieutenant A. C. Stewart.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Wednesday the 8th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Upper Colaba	2	1
Mandvi	3	2
Chukla	0	1
Market	1	0
Dhobi Talao	1	0
Khara Talao	1	0
Khumbharwada	1	2
Tarwadi	0	1
Kamatipura	1	1
Tardeo	1	1
Byculla	2	1
Parel	1	1
SMALL POX	11	6
CHOLERA	Nil	
	1918.	1917. 1916.
Total Mortality ..	125	86 80

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
			h. m.	ft.	in.			h. m.	ft.	in.
	May					May				
Thur	9	m	10 26	28	11	9	m	3 40	14	10
			10 18a	27	8			4 23a	18	0
Fri.	10	m	11 12	29	8	10	m	4 33	14	1
			11 8a	27	10			5 12a	19	9
Sat.	11	m	11 58	30	1	11	m	5 16	13	9
			11 50a	27	9			6 0a	17	9
Sun.	12		0 43a	30	0	12	m	5 58	13	10
								6 47a	17	11
Mon.	13	m	0 33	27	4	13	m	6 39	14	5
			1 27a	29	6			7 33a	18	3
Tues.	14	m	1 17	28	8	14	m	7 19	15	5
			2 10a	28	8			8 21a	18	9
Wed.	15	m	2 2	25	10	15	m	8 9	16	2
			2 54a	27	8			9 13a	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 9 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
" 10 (Friday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
" 11 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
" 12 (Sunday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
" 13 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1918 May 4d. 3h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 2.4m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.726 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.2 "
Min.mum do. do.	79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,S,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	101 Miles

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the inle at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 9th May, 1918, was 29.933 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .019 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN POONA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 8.

Poona received a much desired downpour of rain between 3 and 4 p.m. on Wednesday. On Tuesday the thunderstorm had passed somewhat to the southward of Poona, with the result that only a surface dressing of rain was experienced. To-day, however, we were in the right track of the storm and received a fair share of rain. An appreciable fall in temperature has been the consequence.

MONSOON.

The Meteorological Department, Simla, has notified the post officer, Bombay, that a feeble temporary advance of the monsoon is probably occurring in the southern half of the Arabian Sea, where the weather is probably unsettled.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th May, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal except at Delhi. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north; night temperature is generally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature continues in slight defect in the eastern districts; night temperature is in slight excess in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—A few thunderstorms are reported from Rajputana, but no rain has fallen. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal in north-west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except in Central India West where moderate cloud is present. Day temperature is below normal in Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar; night temperature is slightly above the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south-eastern districts. Night temperature is above the average in the west.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light rain has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, the largest fall being only 0.31in. at Malegaon. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is below the average in the southern half of the division; night temperature is also in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in Malabar, Mysore, south-east Madras and the east of the Central Provinces. Thunderstorms are reported from Rajputana, but no rain has fallen there. Indications of unsettled weather in the south-east Arabian Sea continue and the sea has become rough at Colombo. Winds are also unusual at coast stations in Kathiawar and lower Sind.

Rainfall will probably increase in Malabar and extend into Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 9th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	80.4	71.4	64	..	..	..
Do (8th May) ..	91.5	74.4	78	..	6.23	—4.71
Do. (May) ..	..	..	..	..	6.06	+3.99
Muskat ..	103.3	88.9	25	..	0.86	—2.84
Do. (8th May) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi ..	100.6	72.4	41	..	19.66	+9.26
Lahore ..	105.4	79.6	48	..	4.25	+0.40
Hissar ..	109.5	81.1	34	..	1.13	..
Ambala ..	104.7	79.1	48	..	4.08	—1.01
Delhi ..	102.4	80.8	56	..	1.33	—1.93
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	104.1	79.9	46	..	0.91	—1.69
Jhansi ..	107.8	81.5	29	..	0.28	—1.08
Cawnpore ..	101.4	78.3	60	..	1.11	—1.13
Allahabad ..	102 2	79.3	48	..	0.42	—1.89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	110.7	80.4	32	..	1.14	—0.19
Karachi ..	89.0	78.5	75	..	1.54	—0.06
Ajmer ..	103.0	78.2	40	..	0.25	—1.33
Jaipore ..	108.0	81.0	34	..	0.34	—1.34
Kotah ..	108.0	82.8	26	..	0.10	—1.24
Mount Abu ..	86.8	68.4	33	..	0.12	—1.27
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	95.0	77.2	69	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka ..	88.8	80.7	78	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval ..	84.2	78.3	84	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot ..	100.2	72.8	62	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para ..	98.4	75.8	68	..	0	—0.70
Surat ..	92.9	76.2	67	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad ..	101.0	76.9	55	..	0	—0.44
Deesa ..	102.0	78.1	60	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch ..	101.1	79.6	35	..	0.08	—0.84
Indore ..	102.1	79.5	58	..	0.23	—0.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	104.9	76.9	30	..	1.30	—1.63
Saugor ..	105.4	81.8	29	..	0.14	—2.52
Hoshangabad ..	107.9	83.2	34	..	0.37	—1.59
Khandwa ..	106.1	83.8	37	..	0.04	—1.31
Akola ..	108.3	84.2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: Whist drive on lawn and dancing on tennis court, both commencing, 9-30 sharp.

SATURDAY, May 11.

The next despatch of letter mails for the United States of America and Canada by the Pacific route *via* Calcutta closes at Bombay at 19 (hours). Only articles superscribed "*via* Pacific Mail" will be despatched by this route.

SUNDAY, May 12.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mail for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, etc., to close at G. P. O. at 8 a.m.

Mails for Seychelles East African Expeditionary Force, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this mail.

Mails for Bunder-Abbas will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, May 13.

Municipal Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

BAND AT THE R. B. YATCH CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

THE CLOTH MARKETS.

The Piece-goods markets will be closed today on account of the "*Amwas*" holiday.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

Information has been received that the Homeward Mails which left Bombay on the 29th March and 4th April last, reached London on the 6th instant.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The annual social gathering of the Daiwadnya Debating Society was held on Saturday and Sunday last at Borivli in Mr. Harischandra T. Khedeker's Bungalow, under the presidentship of Prof. V. N. Hate.

MESSRS MACBETH BROS ROBBED.

Mr. S. Simpson, manager of Messrs. Macbeth Brothers of Clare Road, reports that the stores was broken into by the removal of an iron lock from the door, and steel files of the value of Rs. 376 stolen by somebody.

ACCIDENT TO A MOTOR LORRY.

Mr. B. Smith of the Mechanical Transport Department was driving Government lorry No. 177D, along Tardeo Road about 5-30 a.m. on Wednesday and was turning into Girgaum Road with the intention of going over Kennedy Bridge, when the right wheel of the lorry struck against the curb-stone of the right footpath, with the result that before the driver could regulate its course, the lorry bumped into the wall on the opposite side, when it was brought to a standstill. Two labourers, who were seated in the rear part of the lorry, were thrown out on to the road and one of them received injury, and the lorry was slightly damaged. The labourer was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. It is stated that the accident was probably due to the bad light at the time and to the driver being unable to see the edge of the footpath. The lorry was travelling at a moderate speed.

A Calcutta message says:—

On Monday afternoon, Mr. J. W. Lambert of Jherria met with a tragic death at the Howrah General Hospital. It appears that at about 9 a.m., on Monday morning the deceased was admitted into the hospital. Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon on hearing a sound, an employee of the hospital rushed to the spot and found Mr. Lambert lying dead on the ground. It is not known whether Mr. Lambert jumped deliberately or fell accidentally from the verandah a drop of 50 feet. The deceased was quite a young man and was connected with a coal mine in Jherria.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FIRST LL B. EXAMINATION.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the First LL.B. Examination of the University of Bombay, held in March last:—

DIVISION I.

V M Kamat, N R Mangaonkar, V V Mirashi, I S G Narasimha, C C Shah, K T Srinivasachar.

DIVISION II.

M A Abbasi, N B Abuwala, D G Adake, S A Advani, E M Ahmedabadi, R J Amin, P P Anada, Y S Ankle, P S Bakhle, W N Bakhtyar, D R Bapat, K S Bapat, D D Behere, V D Belvi, C D Bhagat, T N Bhagwat, R H Bhalunkar, N J Bhambhani, K N Bhartur, A H Bhatia, H R Bhatkhande, B T Bhavnani, F N Bunshah, T C Chapatwala, B V Chaukar, A N Chitaldrug, R V Chitnis, K S Choubal, R B Dalal, D J Dave, M J Dave, N N Dave, M M Desai, N J Desai, N P G Desai, N P V Desai, R D Desai, S M Desai, D B Deshpande, G R Deshpande, H D Dhruva, B R Dhurandhar, J A Dias, G R Dighe, Y M Fozdar, A G Fuddooani, C K Gadgil, V K Gadgil, D V Gadre, S B Gaikwar, P B Godbole, P H Gunjal, G G Guttal, K M Hochihalli, H M Jagtiani, G M Jaisinghani, F J Jesia, K S Joshi, R M Joshi, Y N Joshi, J B Kadri, S S Khambata, A A Khan, M R Khanolkar, S H Khasnis, N R Koppikar, V K Kulkarni, S R Kumbhojkar, J L Kundanani, G L Kunte, K K Lala, R G Late, R P Limaye, R K Manohar, B V Marathe, B V Mehta, C A Mehta, S R Mehta, T N Modi, R M Munshi, S H Murdi, P N Naber, N G Nadkar, S N Nanavati, V H Noorsumar, Y V Palekar, B D Pandit, M K Paranjpe, H J Parikh, C B Patel, E A Patel, F J Patel, G M Patel, M I Patel, V J Pathakji, B D Patil, R I Pavagadhi, W E Pereira, G K Phadke, R L Phadke, K S Raghavachar, M R Ramakaimal, J M Ranina, K T Rodda, M N Sabnis, N K Sahiar, A J Samuel, S Santebachahalli, K G Sarda, M H Sathe, A J Shah, C S Shah, D G Shah, O D Shah, P G Siddhanti, H A Sidiki, G Subbarao, K Subrahmanyan, B M Sule, C H Supekar, H P Suryawanshi, V R Taggarsi, G S Talnade, S B Tambane, K C Thakore, S C Thakore, S M Thakur, R R Tumkur, B H Vakil, I A Vora, S B Wadhavkar, C F Wadia, J S Warden, F M Xavier and J K Yajnik.

The result of candidate No. 239 (D H Pandit) is reserved.

No. 204 (C C Shah) wins the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal.

No. 267 (V J Pathakji) wins the N. P. Dave Scholarship.

DANGERS OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The dangers of inoculation against enteric fever are frequently being exposed but the practice is still fashionable and virtually compulsory in the Army. In the South African war it caused England the loss of a large number of gallant men who succumbed to this empirical treatment before they reached the fighting zone, and similar tragedies are again happening.

A glaring illustration of a "remedy being worse than the disease" was furnished by the experience of a British Regiment on their voyage to Bombay. A report sent by a corporal and published in a recent number of the London "John Bull" includes the following:—

"On the 3rd instant we were due for another inoculation against enteric, but it was suddenly cancelled owing to 75 men going sick with bad arms from the first inoculation. Next day all men were paraded for inspection of arms, and some of them were awful. Two men died during the night, and matters were looking very serious. Three more died next day. One suffered awful pain; the doctor amputated his arm but the poor fellow died. All buried at sea. In all ten men died from inoculation alone. It was awful to see the poor fellows going about with arms as big as my thigh. One died as they were putting him on the hospital boat. When they were lowered from one boat their arms were strapped to their sides and they looked like mummies."

Although the Regiment was in a healthy condition upon embarkation, 100 men were still sick when the vessel reached India, after suffering untold misery. And in face of such tragedies, interested parties ceaselessly din into our ears the alleged triumphs of medical science in war! It is time an *impartial* inquiry was made concerning this inoculation fetish and the Army medical authorities would do well to ascertain by what means the Japanese troops were kept fit in their war with Russia. They relied on pure food and drink, cleanliness and other hygienic precautions, instead of upon the hypodermic syringe; and their mortality statistics were such as should have convinced the medical world that this is the better way.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, May 9.

SEASON TICKET FARES.

In connection with the revocation by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company of their notification ordering an increase in their season ticket fares, a meeting of railway passengers from Byander, Bassein Road, Nalla Sopara and Virar, was held on Sunday last at Nalla Sopara, with Mr. P. N. Shende in the chair, when resolutions were passed expressing thanks to the Bombay Government, Messrs. Daphtasy, Fereira, and Diwan, Solicitors, the Railway Board, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the City Improvement Trust, the Bombay Housing Association and the public Press the "Bombay Chronicle" included for the support accorded to the travelling public in the redress of their grievance.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Demand of India for Self-Government" published by the Central Committee of the Indian Muslim Patriots League, Stockholm, and printed by Hj. Brolins, Boktryckeri, Stockholm.

GOOD NEWS FOR STOUT PEOPLE.

RAPID FAT REDUCTION WITHOUT EXERCISES OR STARVATION DIETS.

"One great objection to exercises for fat reduction," says a noted Health Scientist, "is the after exhaustion and discomfort they generally cause those who adopt this method of becoming slender. Yet superfluous fat can be rapidly and surprisingly reduced in a more simple way. Get a dram of quassia chips and three ounces of cirola bark extract from any chemist. Put the quassia chips in a pan and pour a cupful of boiling water over them, then after they have stood for a minute strain the liquid through a cloth and add the cirola bark extract. Rub this lotion into the fatty parts of the body, hips, abdomen, chin, or wherever excessive fat exists, for about ten minutes night and morning by a circular movement of the hand. As the preparation is absorbed by the skin it dissolves the fat tissues underneath, at the same time tightening the loosened skin, and leaving it beautifully smooth and firm." 4072

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

REMARRYING DURING THE LIFE TIME OF FIRST HUSBAND.

"UNPLEASANT INQUISITORIAL PROCEEDINGS OF POLICE."

(Before Justices Batchelor and Kajiji.)

Bai Buna v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The accused Bai Buna was tried with two others for having committed an offence under section 494 of the I. P. Code, in that she remarried one Bhaichand during the lifetime of her first husband. She was found guilty of the offence and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that the girl Buna was regularly married to one Parbhu about twelve years ago and lived with him up to shortly before the offence, when she left him alleging ill-treatment and presently contracted the second marriage. She said that she was given to understand that there had been a divorce paper written by Parbhu, but never made inquiries or kept the paper or had it verified or mentioned the fact to her future husband. The marriage took place at Ahmedabad in the house of one Chunilal, a Bania, where the accused Buna was living for some time and that this Chunilal and one Chotalal had really brought about the remarriage of the accused with Bhaichand on accepting the payment of about Rs. 566 from the latter.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed, "I imagine this story (i.e., of divorce) to be perfectly fictitious and that she was well aware that she ought not to remarry. The next question is whether she was married to Bhaichand, as the offence contemplated, is one of violation of the marriage ceremony and not an infringement of the rights of the real husband. It is very difficult to draw a line between a marriage and a contract of concubinage in some castes and this is apparently one. There seems little formality necessary other than a public declaration that the parties intend to live together and little more passed on this occasion. Some one put bangles on the accused Buna and on her arrival at the husband's house she went through some symbolical ceremonies. It is not, however, seriously alleged by any one that the intention of Bhaichand and Buna and the persons taking part in these proceedings, was to create any relation between Bhaichand and the accused Buna other than that of husband and wife. It is, I think, clear enough that Bhaichand did not suppose the girl to be of his caste, though he doubtless supposed her to be a widow. The circumstances in which he contracted the marriage and the lack of all attempt to find out the previous history and caste even of this female who was lying in the house, as he said, of a Bania and the absence of the usual mechanism of fraud which is generally to be found in these matrimonial cases, seems to me pretty conclusive that he merely required pro-forma certificate that the girl was of his caste and marriageable. In both these castes Lewa and Kadwa Patidars there is a great shortage of girls. Unfortunately there seems to have been introduced into this District the unpleasant inquisitorial proceedings of the police, and it appears to be considered proper that the local police officer should call and cross-examine any woman who comes as a bride to a village, with a view to finding out her antecedents. There is no legal warrant for this proceeding and it is not authorized as far as I can see even by the police manual. The instruction which directs police officers to ascertain the history of suspected criminals, can have no reference to a case like this as the offence of bigamy is non-cognisable. The effect, moreover, is to turn the police into an engine for enforcing some of the most repulsive parts of the Hindu caste system and to compel husbands to prosecute wives to whom they are attached. As soon as in consequence of this inquisition, it came out that the girl was not a widow and not of the caste of the second husband he was bound, whether deceived or not, to take action under the Criminal Law in order to vindicate himself before the caste. My own belief is that the husband and wife were on bad terms owing to her childlessness and that he was glad to dispose of her. But, however, that may be, it seems impossible to accept his story that he missed his wife, went off to fetch her, and found her living in the house of Chunilal, who has a reputation for meddling in this sort of affair, and yet went away without making any efforts then or thereafter to recover her."

SENTENCE REDUCED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reduced the sentence of the accused to that period which she had already undergone.

A BILL COLLECTOR SENTENCED FOR MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Punumchand Narayendas, bill-collector in the employ of the firm of Rudhinath Baijandas of Sheikh Memon Street, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 750.

It was alleged that the accused recovered the money from the Mitsui Busan Company on behalf of the firm, and absconded with the money. He was stopped on suspicion at the Baroda railway station by a railway policeman and searched, when Rs. 719 and some new cloth and a carpet were found in his possession. The accused made a statement and was brought down to Bombay. He pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Panna Pranlal, a mehta in the employ of Potilal Motilal, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 450, belonging to his master. The accused pleaded guilty and said he had lost the money in gambling. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A GIRL.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Melville charged Bhima Satwa, a Hindu lad with committing murder of Savitribai, a girl aged 12.

Mr. D. F. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the deceased lived with her parents at Elphinstone Road. The accused also resided near her chawl. They were on friendly terms. The accused had taken her away for a few days, and her father had lodged a complaint with the police. On the 30th ultimo the girl with her aunt, went to make some purchases in the Elphinstone Road market when the accused who was sitting near a shop close by, came from behind, stabbed the girl with a butcher's knife and ran away. He surrendered himself at the Dadar Police Station. Savitribai was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed the next morning.

His Worship after recording the evidence committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A CHURCH THIEF.

CAME TO PRAY AND STAYED TO ROB.

George Phillip Sebastian Pacheco, a middle aged Goanese, was on Tuesday sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. V. H. Thakur, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra the accused having been convicted of offences under Section 380 and 511 I. P. C. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions.

From the evidence of Miss Mary Jones a student in the St. Joseph's convent, Bandra and others it appeared that on Saturday at 3 p.m., the accused got into the convent church and pretended to pray. After a short while he went to an altar, and snatching the alm box he shook it to find out if it contained any money. Having been satisfied that the box was empty he put it aside and looked round. He then attempted to remove the crown from the head of a statue, but could not do so as he found it difficult to take off the glass dome. Witness then ran to inform Sister Lactitia, but she was not to be found. When the accused saw himself confronted by the some inmates of the convent, who threatened to bring the police, he ran away.

The accused made a clean breast of all that he wascharged with. He said he was at one time a ticket collector in the service of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., He spoke English fluently and that too with a good accent.

There is still another charge pending against the accused before the same Magistrate, in which he is charged by Rev. Fr. Parker, Principal St. Stainslaus Institution, Bandra, with theft of scapulars and other property belonging to St. Peters church. The alleged offense, it appears, was committed immediately after the accused had escaped from the convent church. Inspector Baldwin having had an exciting chase to secure the culprit the same evening.

CONTROL OF COTTON CLOTH PRICES.

A report of the proceedings of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, states that the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell having been appointed to preside over the Prices Committee appointed by the Government of India, the Committee of the Chamber was invited to forward a statement of their views on the four main questions, viz., (1) whether it is possible to introduce a scale for mills' charges for cotton cloths; (2) if such a scale is possible, on what basis it should be fixed; (3) whether in order to regulate the price of cotton cloth it is necessary to control the price of or operations in raw cotton; (4) if so, in what manner the control should be applied? The Committee discussed this subject by appointing a representative subcommittee who submitted their report to the general committee in which it was decided to forward the following view: (1) It is not desirable to regulate the price of home made cloth unless foreign imports are regulated. (2) In order to regulate the price of cotton cloth it will be necessary to regulate the price of cotton. (3) Unless Government were prepared to control export of cotton the price of actual cotton should not be controlled. (4) It may be necessary to give licenses to the regular cotton trade with a proper safeguard. (5) Unless organised rationing of cotton were put into force the position of cotton trade would become critical with the consequential rise in the prices of piece-goods.

CONTROL OF RENTS IN POONA.

The Bombay Government notify that the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, shall come into operation at once in the Cantonment of Poona, and the municipal district of the Poona Suburban Municipality.

"TEST CASE FOR THE RENT ACT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in your issue of the 4th instant a letter signed by one Mr. H., in connection with increase of rent at the Wellington Mews.

Is Mr. H. a tenant or is he only acting as an advocate for others? Anyway courage failed him to give out his name boldly and it would have been wiser and more businesslike for him to have approached us directly for explanation as many of the other constituents have done, and we would have gladly given him full particulars and shown him the circumstances under which we were compelled to increase the rent. A rush to the press under a nom-de-plume is cowardly.

If any of our tenants wish to know further in the matter, please apply to the undersigned who will give full particulars on his return to Bombay on the 14th.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. CHICHGAR.
G.B.V.C.,
Managing Veterinary Surgeon

THE RISING PRICE OF CLOTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The price of cloth is going up by leaps and bounds and if this is allowed to go on for some days, I think it will be pretty nigh impossible for poor people to buy cloth. I quite realise the difficulties that lie in the way of the Controller in fixing the prices of cloth, but it is imperative that something should be done to check profiteering in this direction.

For my part, I would venture to suggest that a scheme of standardized clothing be introduced for the period of the war. What I mean is that Government should ask some of the mills to manufacture, say, three standard patterns each of coating, shirting and dhotis. I am only mentioning these three items as they mostly constitute the needs of the poor and the middle-class people. The prices of these standardized patterns should be fixed by the Controller and every shop stocking this clothing should have a board showing the samples and prices. I think if some one engaged in the business will think out a scheme on the lines I have suggested, it will be a great blessing to the poor people.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

8th May, 1918.

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TIME-LIMIT IN THE CORPORATION.

MR. SETHNA'S PROPOSITION CARRIED.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, which met under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, had a long and animated discussion yesterday, on a proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. Phiroz Sethna substituting a bare majority instead of a two-thirds one as at present to stop a member further addressing the house after he has exceeded the time-limit. The discussion lasted for about two hours, and Mr. Sethna's motion was eventually carried, 28 voting in favour of and 11 against it. The Corporation also passed a resolution asking the Commissioner to inform the Corporation whether his attention was drawn to the offensive smell of Bombay's water supply and if so what remedies he proposed to take to get rid of the nasty smell The Commissioner was also requested to report as to the measures adopted in fish markets for preventing iced fish from being offered for sale when it was not in sound condition.

The following business was transacted.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the paragraph in the Health Officer's letter, dated the 12th February, 1918, and he be requested to report what are 'the matters deeply concerning the Health Department' alluded to by him in that paragraph and the reasons why they have not been carried out, although sanctioned by the Corporation and funds provided for them."

The paragraph in the Health Officer's letter, referred to in the proposition, was as follows:

"Many matters deeply concerning the Health Department, which I have constantly pressed and which have been sanctioned by the Corporation and funds provided have not been carried out, and as I saw no hope of any real progress being made in this direction in the near future, I felt that a much junior man could equally well sit down and await those developments, which I had reason to expect would be carried out in my time, and that my services might be of value in England, while I am still capable of doing useful work."

Dr. Master said the remarks in the Health Officer's letter were a reflection not only on the Commissioner but on the Corporation. The Health Officer seemed to consider that the works which the Corporation had sanctioned and for which funds had been provided should have been carried out and that since they were not carried out he would not hold himself responsible. It was well-known that the works were not carried out on account of the war, in spite of their anxiety to do so. The Corporation and the Commissioner had therefore the fullest justification for not carrying out the works. The Health Officer however, thought otherwise and said in fact that he could not continue his work if such matters were not carried out. The Health Officer's remarks, if they remained on the records, would be a reflection on the Corporation, and future generations on reading them would think that both the Corporation and the Commissioner had failed in the discharge of their duties. He therefore thought that some explanation should stand on the records of the Corporation.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said the proposition was obviously unnecessary, because it was well-known that during the last four years such works had not been carried out on account of the special difficulties created by the war. When he was appointed Municipal Commissioner he drew up a list of an enormous number of things which he thought desirable, but which it was not possible to take up at present

Dr. Master said he still thought in spite of the Commissioner's remarks, that they should put something on record to explain why the matters had not been carried out. All that he wanted was a report from the Commissioner in a few words saying that the matters had not been carried out on account of the difficulties created by the war.

The proposition was defeated.

QUESTION OF TIME-LIMIT.

The proposition, moved by the Hon. Mr. Sethna, ran as follows:—

"That the existing Rule 10A of the Rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay be amended so as to read as follows:—

"'10A. No speech on the part of the mover of a motion shall exceed 30 minutes in length and no speech by any other Councillor or by the mover when replying at the termination of a debate shall exceed 15 minutes in length, provided always that this time-limit shall only be operative when a Member has drawn the attention of the President to this Rule. On the President's attention being drawn to the time-limit, he shall at once rise and take the vote of the Corporation as to whether the speaker shall be given a further period of 15 minutes or not. If the vote of "the majority is in the negative the speaker shall bring his remarks to a close within such few sentences as the President may at his discretion allow, but shall not otherwise continue to address the House. If the vote is in favour of the speaker continuing, he may address the House for a further period of 15 minutes when the same procedure may be repeated according to whether or not the President's attention is drawn to the time-limit.

"'The speech of a mover of an amendment does not rank for a time-limit of 30 minutes as in the case of the mover of a motion, but only for a time-limit of 15 minutes as in the case of any other Councillor.'"

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said that at present a majority of two-thirds of the members present was necessary before the President could call upon a speaker to desist from further addressing the house, after he had exceeded the time-limit. His proposition intended to substitute a bare majority in place of a two-thirds majority. The reasons which prompted him to bring forward this motion were these: The Corporation had always been chary of introducing any measure calculated to restrict the freedom of speech of the members, but latterly the idea had changed. About two years ago, it occurred to several members that some members were unnecessarily taking up the time of the Corporation, and in 1916 a proposition moved by Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne was carried, reducing the time-limit. Mr. Milne would have proposed a more stringent limit but he did not do it with a view to avoid controversy. Two years had passed since then, and they found that this time-limit had not worked satisfactorily. In this period of two years, eleven appeals in all were preferred to the President, ten of which were against a particular member. He (the speaker) would have avoided mentioning names but it was common knowledge here and elsewhere who that member was that had made speeches of portentous length. Ten out of these eleven appeals were preferred against Dr. Sukhia, and one against another member. They were successful only on two occasions, which showed that the time-limit had proved unworkable on account of the fact that a two-thirds majority was essential, before the President could call upon a member to stop. They found invariably that for one reason or another members did not choose to exercise their rights in this matter one way or the other and abstained from voting on such occasions. So late as the 22nd of April last when Mr. Nissim drew the attention of the President to this rule when Dr. Sukhia was on his legs only twenty-one members out of forty-two present voted against Dr. Sukhia further speaking, while no less than fifteen or sixteen members abstained from voting and five or six voted in favour of Dr. Sukhia being allowed to speak. Dr. Sukhia went on speaking for a considerable time even after that, and it was only when members were driven to very near desperation that he (the speaker) appealed to the President and it was then upheld by a necessary majority.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: It shows how very fair we are.

DR. SUKHIA'S INFLUENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said he did not know that, but he would say why some members abstained from voting on such occasions. It might be that Dr. Sukhia possessed certain influence over these members—but certainly not the influence of the kind which the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta used to exercise over this Corporation of which the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha exercised at present—or it might be that those members were afraid of Dr. Sukhia attacking them (Laughter.) Whatever it might be there was the fact that certain members did not choose to exercise their power on such occasions. His proposition would do away with the necessity of having votes of those members who did not care to vote one way or the other. Three or four days ago, the "Bombay Chronicle" had discussed this proposition and given almost all arguments that might possibly be advanced against his motion. The "Chronicle" had characterised the enactment as a most drastic one in that it would silence a speaker by a bare majority. In refutation of that argument, he (the speaker) would draw their attention to their experience of the last many years which showed that the fact was otherwise, and that whether the majority of the Corporation was in favour of or against a particular proposition, it had always heard with patience every member who had something important to say or who properly marshalled his facts. Even after the passing of Mr. Milne's motion, they had heard the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola with the respect that he deserved even when he addressed them at great length, and they would have listened to him with the same amount of attention even if he had taken up double the time that he actually took on those occasions. Again they appealed to the President when Mr. Orr addressed them on a certain occasion at considerable length on a proposition which the majority of the Corporation were against. These instances showed that the majority never intended to silence the minority. It might be said to the credit of the Corporation that the majority never intended to silence the minority. When Dr. Sukhia was on the right track and spoke to the point, nobody appealed to the President, but they did not want inordinately long speeches, and it was only when members inflicted on the Corporation inordinately long speeches or descended to abusive language that they appealed to the President. The proposition which he moved was in no way a drastic measure. Such power was given to almost all such deliberative assemblies. Again it should be remembered that their President could not on his own initiative stop a member further speaking but that he could do it only when he was appealed to. It was true that there was no time-limit in the House of Commons, but there was no necessity there for such a limit, as the members had the sense of proportion, and in case a member bored them they walked out. The other day the "Times of India" had asked them why on Monday last they did not follow Sir Dinshaw Wacha's example and walk out of the house; but if they had done that they would not have been able to carry on their work and such a step would have meant disrespect to the chair. They had tried that remedy in the past by walking into the tea-room, but it had not proved effective. The tea-room proved a magnetic attraction to members on such occasions but even that did not deter some members from making long speeches. They had a time-limit in the Calcutta Corporation, whose rules of procedure were infinitely more stringent than those of the Bombay Corporation. The House of Commons and the London County Council had the closure which certainly was a more drastic measure than the one which he asked them to adopt.

Mr. Haveliwala seconded the proposition, saying this measure was necessary after the several incidents that had lately occurred.

HARDLY AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

Mr. J. A. Wadia confessed that Mr. Sethna's proposition did not appeal to him. Mr. Sethna had said that his proposition would, among other things, stop a member abusing other members. But that was hardly an effectual remedy, for if a member wished to abuse others he did not want to have half an hour in which to do it, and could do it in two minutes. As to Mr. Sethna's suggestion that some members were afraid of Dr. Sukhia he (the speaker) was not afraid of him at all (Laughter). So late as on the last occasion he had voted in favour of shutting his mouth (Continued laughter). As to offensive language it escaped one unconscionably.—Dr. Sukhia was perhaps more unconscionable than others in this respect. He (the speaker) did not think they would be justified in silencing a member by a bare majority. And besides, if a member did want to be a nuisance he could get up and speak for the full limit of the time allowed him, on every subject. The incident that had lately occurred was no doubt a painful one, but such scenes were not uncommon. He had been nineteen years in the Corporation, and though the last incident was a bad one, such things did happen occasionally, and he thought no one was more sorry for it than Dr. Sukhia himself, and he did all that he could do and expressed his regret.

MEASURE TO CHECK IRRELEVANT TALK.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent said it might be argued that it would not be sporting to gag a member by a bare majority. But in their deliberations it was the bare majority that counted in the end, and it was a bare majority that had carried propositions on several occasions in this house. They must have some measure to check irrelevant talk, and as their present rule was not a practical one, they should pass Mr. Sethna's proposition.

Dr. R. T. Nariman asked why the whole house should suffer on account of one or two men who might be bores.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said he would go even further than Mr. Sethna and would like to have the rules of the London County Council and the Calcutta Corporation adopted, here. As to the suggestion that they might express their disapproval of lengthy speeches by retiring to the tea-room, it was one with which nobody who had the interest of the furtherance of the work of the Corporation at heart would agree, and the carrying out of that suggestion would only bring them into greater contempt than they were held at present in some quarters.

RIGHT OF SPEECH.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said he condemned the conduct of those members who behaved in a manner which was not to the credit of the Corporation; but at the same time he would not vote in favour of a proposition which would deprive all members of their right of speech on account of the fault of one or two members. The late Sir Phirozsha Mehta, than whom there was nobody more keen in upholding the dignity of the Corporation, always voted against such suggestions. If the British House of Commons—the greatest deliberative assembly in the world saw no necessity for such a rule, when Tom Healy spoke there at a stretch for nine or ten hours, and nobody thought of stopping him, why should they have such a rule in this house?

Mr. R. S. Navalkar agreed with Dr. Jehangir Cursetji that the whole body of the Corporation should not be deprived of their right of speech on account of the fault of one member. As to the argument that the Corporation had on several occasions carried propositions by a majority of one, he asked them to remember that here they were asked not to carry some resolution but to deprive members of their right of speech. He moved as an amendment that the subject matter of the proposition be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar regretted that such a measure should have been brought before the Corporation. He said it was unnecessary because if a member talked irrelevant the President could stop him. (Cries of "No," "No").

Mr. B. R. B. Jeejibhoy asked the President if he would be in order if he proposed that this matter be referred to the Municipal Reform Association. (Laughter).

MR. ASQUITH'S WEIGHTY WORDS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia appealed to each and every member to carefully consider the weighty words uttered by Mr. Asquith about the importance of the freedom of speech. The ex-Premier speaking at Belston in December 1901 observed that there was no possession which an Englishman ought to value more dearly or which he ought to be prepared to sacrifice more to safeguard and preserve than the estimable right of free speech, and that the one thing not allowable because it struck at the very foundation of democratic freedom and democratic government was that a man whose views did not happen to be those of the majority should not be allowed a fair hearing by those who differed from him. He (Dr. Sukhia) drew their attention to the fact that the House of Commons itself had thrown out such propositions no less than six times, and thrown out by a large majority. If this Corporation wanted to expedite business they could have closure. Closure was the best way of achieving this object because it made no invidious distinctions between speakers. But even there they had to remember that the closure in the House of Commons could only be applied when there was a majority of at least one hundred, and this must be considered a great majority in view of the fact that though there were 672 members of the House of Commons the average attendance was only 120 or 130. But he asked the Corporation to remember that such motions cut both ways, and that those who were in favour of this proposition might thank themselves in a predicament in future. In conclusion he would say that if he wanted to stop he would, but they could not stop him, because if they passed this proposition he would in future speak on every motion to the full limit of the time allowed him.

LICENSE OF SPEECH.

Mr. A. M. Tod agreed with those members who had said that they could not help if members bored them, but the object of this proposition was to stop vilification and insinuations and abscribing of the worst possible motives. It was no freedom of speech but license of speech which they wanted to stop.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said that some years ago he himself wanted to move such a proposition but he did not actually move it as he was convinced by Sir Pherozesha Mehta's arguments in the matter. He hoped that Dr. Sukhia would get up and say that in the future he would speak less and to the point, (Laughter), and if Dr. Sukhia did did that, the speaker hoped Mr. Sethna would withdraw his prosition.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna replying on the debate said ten appeals had been preferred against Dr. Sukhia, but it had to be remembered that he had exceeded the time-limit fifty times. Did Mr. Wadia expect the Corporation to show greater tolerance than that? Even that very day Dr. Sukhia had exceeded the time-limit and nobody had appealed to the President. As to the arguments against a bare majority he (the speaker) asked them to remember that the Parel Scheme was carried by a majority of one, and that the proposal for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner had been carried by the casting vote of the President. The late Sir Pherozesha Mehta for whose opinion they had great respect was in favour of the Committee's proposal for the enactment of the present rule. They had heard a lot about closure but those who spoke in favour of it seemed to forget that it could not be moved when a man was on his legs. If in this Corporation they had no time-limit but only the closure Dr. Sukhia might be on his legs for two hours and yet they would not be able to stop him because they could not move the closure until he had finished speaking. As to Dr. Sukhia's threat, he (the speaker) asked the Corporation to bear in mind that Dr. Sukhia had held out an identical threat when Mr. Milne moved his proposition. If Dr. Sukhia carried out his threat, the remedy would lie in having a still more stringent rule. The object of his proposition was to put a stop to long and empty speeches of those members who liked to hear their own voice and who had an exaggerated idea of their own importance, and to prevent them from indulging in fatuous flapdoodle and balderdash.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the late Sir Phirozesha Mehta was strongly opposed to any time-limit. Sir Phirozesha was not alive when the Committee issued their report.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said the Committee had sat for years and Sir Phirozesha had expressed his opinion in favour of some change.

Mr. Navalkar's amendment being put to the vote was defeated, two members voting in favour for and 31 against it.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna's proposition was then carried, 28 members voting in favour of and 11 against it.

OFFENSIVE SMELL OF WATER-SUPPLY.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation (a) whether his attention is drawn to the offensive smell of our water supply; (b) if so, what are the causes of this smell and whether any and what remedies he has taken or he proposes to take to get rid of the nasty smell; (c) whether he has investigated especially on the interior surface of pipes on the strainers and the strainer-chains and about the towers of the lakes the presence of an animal growth known as "Sponges" which usually give a most offensive smell to water; (d) whether any microscopic examination of the inside layer of the pipes has been made to detect the presence of a fungus known as "Crenothrix polyspora" which gives to the water a very disagreeable tastes and odours; (e) when were the filters last cleaned and resanded and with what results; (f) what is at present the rate of filteration of water in Malabar Hill and Bhandrawada Reservoirs and on filters at Vehar lake and how it is regulated."

The proposition was carried.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the measures adopted in fish markets for preventing iced fish from being offered for sale when it is not in sound condition."

Mr. Meyer Nissim, moved:

"That in view of the questions that are frequently raised as to the validity of budgetting for water revenue for a particular year in excess of the expenditure on water for the year, the Commissioner be requested to obtain and place before the Corporation joint opinion of Counsel on the following points:—

(1) What is the exact interpretation of Section 140(a) of the Municipal Act?
(2) Whether the section prohibits the Corporation from budgetting for water revenue for a particular year in excess of the expenditure on water for the year.
(3) Whether the section simply requires that the Corporation should make no profit on the supply of water and if so, whether the surplus in the water Budget for a particular year should be carried forward to the next year's water account and if so whether the balance can be so carried over notwithstanding the provisions of Section 111 of the Municipal Act"

The proposition was carried.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during April was 10,850, of which 4,116 were males, 3,974 females and 2,760 children.

The "Pioneer" understands that under terms made with the Mari Khetran Tribes their revenue payments are to be raised for a number of years. They are to make good all damages done by them to the Government and private property and they are also to return to forts with Government firearms that have fallen into their hands.

SERBIA'S LOOTED CAPITAL.

NO NATIVE TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Prague journal "Pravo Lidi," contains articles by W. Gustave Habermann, the distinguished Czech deputy of the Vienna Reichsrath, who visited Belgrade in the early days of this year, and is one of the members of the Delegation appointed to visit the Serbian capital by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The industrial quarter of Belgrade, M. Habermann reports, is in ruins. Not one stone is left standing. The same applies to the Turkish quarter below the fortress; it is a matter of debris. But in the better parts of the town, too, one sees the terrible havoc wrought by the guns. Few buildings have been spared. All that has not fallen a prey to shells, bullets, and the fury of street-fighting has been destroyed by the looting of the victor. The German army exercises a so-called right of plunder whereby it is authorised during two whole days to seize the goods and property of the inhabitants of the place taken by force of arms. In Serbia the army has made extensive use of this right. Public buildings, such as the Royal Palace, the Theatre, the House of Parliament and the Ministries, have been looted to such an extent that only the bare walls are left. The frames of the windows and doors have been wrenched off and taken away. All objects of value have disappeared; others have been smashed. In Belgrade war has shown itself in its most odious form. Yet even still the town retains something of its former pleasing aspect, and one feels that an industrious people, refined, conscientious, and original in its work, has lived in this place.

German and Magyar are being taught to all children. The whole body of teachers has been imported from Hungary with the exception of a few schoolmasters and a few nativet professors at the Girls' High School. In the primary schools the mistresses are either German or Magyars from Croatia, or Croats who can speak German and Magyar fluently. Native school masters and mistresses possessing the necessary qualifications were not admitteed because it was feared that thereby the national and popular traditions would be strenghtened and maintained. Teachers were imported from abroad who were less qualified, most of whom in fact only possessed certificates to the effect that they had attended a course of several weeks. The shows in an obvious and even more than striking fashion that the act of re-establishing the schools in Serbia was not determined by any cultural mission but by an itention to produce denationalisation. it produces a ainful impression to hear the little boys and girls reciting mechanically, without comprehension or feeling, little German or Magyar verses the sense of which they would have difficulty in understanding even in their mother tongue.

The native teaching profession—in so far as it is not in exile—is compelled to be out of employment. Its members lead a wretched existence, being without means of subsistence and depending completely on public relief. Foreign teachers insufficiently qualified have been called in to graft slips of Magyar culture upon the Serb national spirit in order that they may develop and produce Magyar fruit. It is the Magyar not the German culture which is to replace the Serbian. Just as Poland has been sacrificed to the Austrian influence so we see the Serbian schools handed over to it.

COUNTERFEITING TWO ANNA COINS.

On Wednesday evening the Bombay police received certain information to the effect that a Waghri, residing in a hut off De Lisle Road, was counterfeiting money. In consequence they went to the place, and searched the hut, when they found 27 newly-made two-anna counterfeit pieces. A set of mould, some red-powder and sand were also found. They seized the property and arrested two persons, a husband and wife, who were in the hut at the time of the search. Further enquiries are in progress.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

There was practically no inquiry for coal shares but Burrakurs dealt in at Rs. 41-8 and Gopalichucks at Rs. 10-8 and prices were fairly maintained in spite of the paucity of buyers The Industrials were also neglected and the chief interest of the market centered on jute mill shares in which a fairly large turn-over took place with higher price being paid for favourite stocks although market closed a few points below. Best of the day highest prices touched were Kamarhatty Rs. 648; Kanknarrah Rs. 750; Kinnison Rs. 860; Northbrook Rs. 58-12; Clives Rs. 238-8 and Budge Budge Rs. 658.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 41-8; Gopalichuck 10-12; Satpukuria 9-8.

Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 262, Alliance (ord) 575; Auckland (crd) 372; Budge Budge (ord) 658; Clive (ord) 234; Dalhousie (ord) 535; Delta (ord) 653; Empire (ord) 60-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 724; Gondalpara (ord) 865; Howrah (ord) 42-4; Hooghly (ord) 75-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 634; Kanknarrah (ord) 750; Kinnison (ord) 860; x.d., Lawrence (ord) 533; Lansdowne (ord) 355; New Central (ord) 775; Northbrook (ord) 59-12; Reliance (ord) 38-12; Standard (ord) 566; Union (ord) 745.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 19-8; Britannia Biscuits 12-6; Eastern Paint 12-12; Kampas Rubber 8.50; Pajam Rubber 12.00.

Government securities:—Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

The "Pioneer" expects the enhancement of letter rate from India to England will be decided on before long.

With the approval of Secretary of State for India it has been decided that service in the Indian Defence Force shall count as qualifying service for volunteer officers' decoration and volunteer long service medal, but only in the case of those members who served in the Indian volunteer force prior to the formation of the Indian Defence Force. Service in the Indian Defence Force will not count as qualifying service for either of the above-mentioned decorations in the case of those who enrolled for the first time subsequent to the formation of the Indian Defence Force.

MAN WITH A "WIFE" IN MANY TOWNS.

HEARTLESS ROBBERIES FROM TRUSTING WOMEN.

"Your record is as bad as it can be; you are a worthless fellow," said the Common Serjeant at the Old Bailey in mail week to John Trevor Hargreaves, who pleaded not guilty to bigamy and stealing clothes and property belonging to his second "wife."

Accused was known also as Reginald Hargdeaves and Terence O'Driscoll, and prosecuting counsel said his legal wife, whom he married in 1910(now lived in Bristol. In November of the same year they parted, the wife obtaining a separation order. At Dublin, in September 1917, he went through the marriage ceremony with Mary Driscoll, who sold up her home and gave him the proceeds.

Miss Driscoll said accused described himself as a wealthy rancher from Canada, and told her he was in the Mounted Canadian Dragoons and was suffering from shellshock. He proposed marriage and, as he told her that his money had not arrived, she sold a house and furniture and gave him the proceeds, about £100.

ROBBED OF £100.

"Afterwards," continued Miss Driscoll sobbing, "he took me for a walk and said he was going to get a drink. He never came back, and I found he had taken all my luggage and property, valued at £100, from the hotel."

Prisoner, giving evidence, said he was a drug victim, and took large quantities of cocaine, veronal, and morphia. He was wounded in France, and met Miss Driscoll in hospital. She smuggled him out of the hospital to save him going to an asylum, and asked him to take her away. He was continually dosed with drugs, and was partly unconscious when the ceremony took place. He was driven to church in a closed car, and helped to the altar. After the ceremony they drove 40 miles in the car to catch the mail train for England. Before coming to England they stopped at a chemist's and purchased the whole of his stock of drugs. During the whole of the time he was with Miss Driscoll he was insensible; but he did not suggest she was "doping" him. His real name was Robert Reginald Hargreaves, but in Ireland he used his brother's Christian name of Travers. Thinking he was being watched he had his hair dyed black.

Prisoner was found guilty, and prosecuting counsel said that, after he deserted Miss Driscoll, he enlisted at Bedford and brought a respectable girl to London to arrange for marriage. At his suggestion she left her luggage at Euston, and when they were in Piccadily, he gave her fourpence of her own money and disappeared, taking not only her bag, but someone else's as well.

A detective officer stated, that, at the time prisoner said he was serving in France he was in Lewes Prison. His father had refused to have anything to do with him, and had sent him to Canada and Australia. He had married women in Coventry, Leeds, and Bristol.

Sentence of 15 months' hard labour was passed.—The "Daily Chronicle."

REFORMS IN INDIA.

Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These, as you know, will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in this land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—

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9th May, 1918.

OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 10th May, 1918

INDO-BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

When the passports of the Home Rule Deputation were cancelled by the War Cabinet, public bodies in India discerned that one of the practical results of the action would be to provide a free hand to the enemies of Indian reform in England. It is notorious that reactionaries in India, official and non-official, are in league with their confederates in England and that they are organised for the purpose of thwarting, in every particular, the aspirations of India. The malignant campaign was started with the declaration of August 20th, which was regarded as a menace to the monopoly of power and privilege in India. Selfish interests and inflamed prejudices led the units of reaction in England to combine and the discharged functionaries from India, living on ample pensions and with plenty of leisure, found it easy to force a propaganda intended to make the new pronouncement of policy, in effect, inoperative. Money was collected as "premia" for the security of business interests in this country and Reuter gave happy advertisement to their efforts. The final arbiter of affairs, namely, the British elector, was approached with the realisation that an early start was tactically wise. There is little doubt that the non-appearance of rival propagandists from India was counted as an advantage, and we may be fairly certain that the decree of the War Cabinet was in part the result of Indo-British diplomacy. With the free field they have secured, they now launch on a campaign of the most aggressive type. Canvassing in the British Press has evidently been improved; for a cable to the "Madras Mail" says:—

"The "Times" publishes Mr. Tilak's confidential circular, and heads it "Indian Home Rulers' Methods of Manufacturing Indian Opinion." It editorially denounces them as a sham, and asserts that the passports were quite rightly withdrawn. The circular throws an instructive light upon the manner wherein "public opinion" is manufactured in India.

Other papers, commenting, take similar lines.

The "Spectator" is starting a series of articles showing up the entire Home Rule agitation in India."

Let us be clear how, in the light of the new phase, we are situated. The Viceroy said at the Delhi Conference (presumably in pacification of disturbed feelings): "We have heard all those who had a right to be heard and we have a right to ask for patience." The reply is just this: "What right have you to ask for patience, when those who have the supreme right to *hear* us, have not heard us?" Those who, in the last resort, hear and judge are the people of England,—and they have not heard the tale of India's serfdom from her representatives. Our claim is politically just, and ethically imperative. The wrong of the frustration of our efforts so to approach the British democracy is the more galling when calumniators of our cause have leave to conduct a roaring campaign. If the discussion in England, or agitation, if you like it, of Indian reforms is alleged to militate against the concentration of war-efforts, how is it that hostile agitation is not counted a hindrance? The result might be that by the time Mr. Montagu reaches England and frames the reform bill in consultation with the Cabinet, the country will be flooded with feelings of distrust and alarm about Indian reforms. It is a strong arm that has forbidden our efforts and there will be no appreciable accession of strength on our behalf at the very moment we must appeal directly to the British public. Half-truths, more deadly than lies, are known to be told about those who seek for reforms in India. We have had specimens of the strange medly of allegations made against Indian leaders, —Oriental incapacity, political avarice, exploitation of the masses, German intrigue, disloyalty to the British, and so forth. Those who stand to gain by the permanence of bureaucratic government will have no scruples about misrepresenting the state of India. So far as Indian affairs are concerned, the average Britisher is ignorant to an appalling degree. The mind of the ignorant man has room for compelling ideas, good or evil. We in our approach to the British democracy asked for a fair field and no favour. We are denied both and our adversaries have both. This is no parochial squabble for political perverts and selfish grabbers to revel in. Our enemies have, however, obtained a happy hunting-ground and they are resolved to make the best of their advantage.

The anti-Indian party in Britain will, without doubt, find developments in India taking a turn favourable to their purpose. The cable we have quoted before says: "India has suddenly assumed special prominence owing to recruiting and a few misguided attempts, which were a complete failure, to support the grant of passports to the agitators." Making due allowance for the partisan colour of the words, we may safely assume that the grievous straits for men have now given India prominence of a special character. There would have been more merit in a magnanimous appreciation of "India" in general, than in a virtue created by necessity. Nevertheless, public opinion in India has unanimously declared the readiness of the people to bear to the utmost the burden of victory. Even the "Times," we are sure, will not pronounce the "public opinion," so confessed, as manufactured or a sham. It is deep and genuine, and the polemical vileness, which finds all criticism adverse to the bureaucracy to be sham or manufactured, will fade in the light of the national offer. There is, of course still the convenience that any inadequacy in recruiting can be laid to the charge of "agitators"; while success in it can be interpreted to prove the wisdom of sternness with "agitators" and the loyalty which is the token of "our beneficent rule" and "a contented India." In any event, the course of our enemies is clear. Their hand is visible in England and there is no restraint laid upon it either by the War Cabinet which prohibited the exercise of our right, or some decency of action voluntarily imposed by anti-Indian agitators themselves. The means they adopt can be no more honourable than their ends. Their purpose at present is to make the mission of Mr. Montagu a futile political picnic and his consultations with Indians a series of vulgar mummery. Where, in all this licence of one-sided agitation, is the fairness of dealing which should distinguish the acts of a Government which claims to represent the spirit of Britain?

RUSSIA JAPAN AND ALLIES.

It is now some weeks since we heard of the projected landing of the Japanese at Vladivostock to forestall the Germans' seizing possession of the immense war material for which the Allies have paid and which was destined for the equipment of helpless Russia. Apart from any possible natural conflict of interests between the United States and Japan, the delay on the latter's part to come to grips with the common enemy is very intelligibly explained by the latest Straits papers. It seems that there is no deadlock in the negotiations between the Powers on the question of Japan stepping in between the German robbers and the rich booty at Vladivostock. Nor is there any reluctance on the part of the other Allies to give a free hand to Japan in Siberia, provided the latter is prepared to limit her enterprise within well defined spheres. The real difficulty which has retarded the Japanese action in the Far East is the very wise suggestion of those Russians, who are by no means so few as may at first sight appear, who warned the Allies that percipitate action on the part of Japan would stir up the vast country as one man rekindling the latent animosity against the Eastern Island Empire.

The Russians have no love for the Germans. They positively hate them. In the Russian language the word for German is the "dumb," that is to say, a person who cannot understand an intelligent language. In fact the epithets which the average Russian showers upon the Germans are akin to the Indian "mlechha," as applied, in ancient days, by Hindus to non-Hindus generally Suspicion and hatred of Japan are fresh and keen in Russia, whereas the traditional hatred of Germany is deadened by the Utopian pledges and specious promises of Lenin, Trotzky & Co. Nevertheless, the Japanese are armed to the teeth and should the exigencies of the moment require they will hurl themselves into the fight with their wonted valour on the side of the Allies. So far as possible, it is the policy of the Allies to keep the Japanese out of the Russian imbroglio, for, as we saw, the interference of these recent antagonists of the Russian people in their internal affairs is likely to be more keenly resented than the invasion of Germany by means of the pacific propaganda. It is this great desire to avoid creating what may prove a terrible misconception amongst the Russian peoples in general which has put off the day when the full weight of the might of the Japanese could be thrown into the scale on the side of Britain and her Allies. Indications, however, are not wanting that the inevitable day is fast approaching. As in other countries of the East, the wily German is sewing the seed of treason in China and there is no denying that in what used to be the celestial empire there are men who are dazzled or terrified by the temporary advance of the Teutonic powers. It is Japan's interest to enlist the active co-operation of China, for it is not impossible that a united China, with the help of the military organisation of Japan, may yet prove a factor in the struggle which has not been reckoned upon by our pessimistic politicians.

At any rate the resolve of Japan to encourage and assist in the re-organisation of unfortunate Russia is a matter for congratulation. It is decidedly encouraging to learn that the policy of the Japanese Government is not altered and that its loyalty to all its engagements has been undiminished. The declaration of Baron Ishii, the new Japanese Ambassador to President Wilson, that he would spare no effort to strengthen and intensify the spirit of mutual appreciation of the happy relations existing between Japan and the United States is a pronouncement of happy augury and nothing could be more satisfactory than his further pledge that he would deal with such questions as arose in a spirit of frank and friendly co-operation. News from independent sources goes to justify the anticipations of those whose faith in Russia was never altogether shaken. The betrayal at Brest-Litovsk caused a revulsion of feeling against the Germans,—a feeling that has grown keener and more widespread as the perfidy of German diplomatists has been exposed to the world day by day, in their relations with Russia and the Ukraine. But this feeling is not enough unless it is manifested in some practical form. It is therefore satisfactory to learn, on the authority of the Christiania correspondent of the "Times," that a new army has been established under the officials of Kerensky regime and that there is a remarkable restoration of order, especially in the distribution of foodstuffs. Nothing could be more encouraging than this development. For, what Russia needs most is internal order. When that is attained, her effective cooperation with the Allies will not be long in coming. The Allies, therefore, will only be helping themselves by helping Russia to reconstruct herself.

Notes of the Day.

Heroism.

A story of heroism displayed by an Indian sergeant and six men is related by the correspondent of the "Times." It was in the defence of the Suez Canal during the first year of the war that this un-recorded but glorious feat was achieved. Five hundred Turks with three guns led by German officers and commanded by a German general intended to block the Canal but were held up by this "Horatius" and his six men. It is amazing how this marvellous exploit escaped being recorded. The account of this achievement which excels most others—and they are numerous—which stand to the credit of Indian soldiers will be read with pride and pleasure.

Reform in Indian States.

In one of the resolutions passed by it, the Provincial Conference at Bijapur has recorded its opinion that "the time has arrived when the Rulers of Native States in this Presidency should follow the example of modern Governments and give their subjects political constitutions, guaranteeing to them progressive, responsible self-government; and institute immediately elected legislative councils as the first step." The resolution reflects the general opinion throughout the country, not excluding several of the States themselves and, whatever the form the first step may take, it is essential that it should secure a substantial measure of real association of the people with administrative power. The time-spirit is up against the old-world delusion that good government can be a substitute for government by the people. How soon and to what extent the Rulers respond to the demand of this spirit will be a measure of their foresight and enlightenment.

Dread of Absolutism.

Absolute Government is a burden which free men dread and any threat of its return is the sign of a civil irruption. The subjects of the Dual Monarchy are hardly free in any sense, but the Socialists are dreading the establishment of a still more autocratic order. The adjournment of the Reichsrat is for them an ominous sign. They have accordingly, in unison, with their German comrades in Vienna, decided to issue a manifesto which, if enforced in conduct, will be a challenge to the Austrian Government. However uneasy the position of von Seidler may be, it is the practice of Austrian Governments to find strength to suppress factions, great and small, within the Empire. Drastic measures against disturbing elements have already been administered, but the sum of disaffection is plainly on the increase. It is a serious portent for any autocracy—much more for the autocracy of the ramshackle Empire.

Typical Self-Complacence.

The "Pioneer" has found occasion to quote some testimonials regarding British Rule in India. Mr. Roosevelt once paid a tribute to the successful administration of India by the English by characterising it as one of the most admirable achievements of the white race. Mr. Taft too declared his admiration of the work of Great Britain among alien races. Thus, India finds herself in good company, and happy in the appreciation of the benefits of British Rule. But it must be remembered that whilst peace and order have been firmly established by the British in India, the question of her prosperity and national self-respect has a less happy story to tell. The Rule was intended in the interests of India as well as Britain. As to how far this has been realised we may invite the attention of another great American, namely, Mr. Bryan. It is good to be self-complacent; it is better to be more measured and critical about the wrongs that remain to be redressed.

The World-Danger.

Sceptics have from time to time shaken their heads over every particle of encouraging news coming from Berlin. To these pessimists the indications from time to time thrown out of the internal upheaval of the German empire and the chastened views not only in favour of the righteous cause but of the entirely clean hands with which Britain entered upon this struggle must come as a surprise. A few exceptions which we get now and again prove the rule of the Hun barbarity in general. Among the few, who are gifted with sanity in the general national hallucination over England, is Herr Harden. He declares again in his journal "Zufunkt," that no impartial tribunal could condemn Prince Lichnowski whose memorandum contains no essential statement and no main idea which can be contradicted. As the world now knows, this German prince has declared it in so many words that England strove her utmost to avoid the war and it was Germany who fastened it upon her. There never has arisen a holier cause than the endeavour to repel the marauding armies of a State which planned in cold blood for forty years massacres with which it is now deluging half the world.

Abuses of Recruitment.

The resolution passed by the Bijapur Conference, asking Government to consider the whole question as to the manner of recruitment so as to make the abuses complained of in several districts of the Presidency impossible, embodies a grievance that has not merely a local reference. That a public meeting should have been held at Sholapur protesting against the abuses is a sufficient indication of their character and the extent to which the people have been affected by them. Mr. Patel told the conference that there was a very strong feeling on the matter in the subjects committee. This feeling, we have reason to believe, exists in several other parts of the country, which are the centres of recruitment. The root cause is the fact that the business of recruitment is entirely official, which leaves no little scope for the play of "pressure and persuasion." The remedy, therefore, is complete trust in, and co-operation with, leading non-officials in the recruiting districts.

A Calcutta Phenomenon.

Some of our Calcutta contemporaries are rightly exercised over the death-rate among the female population in that city which is abnormal, exceeding double that among males. According to some authorities, in all countries, the male death-rate is generally greater. The excessive mortality among Calcutta women is stated by the "Bengalee" to be the outcome "of poverty, excessive work, want of vitality and semi-starvation, specially among middle and poor classes" leading to the spread of diseases—especially tuberculosis, which exacts a heavy toll of victims. It is instructive to note that the excessive death-rate prevails specially among wives and mothers between the ages of 15 and 20.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Cadell, Mr. Cole and Mr. Sonter have left the Government House, Mahableshwar.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar.

The following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, proceeding on leave, have been made:—Mr. Frank Oliveira will act as Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahmatullah Khairaz, as Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavle, as Fourth Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, will hold the temporary appointment of the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, while Mr. Athavle is acting as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Sir Harcourt Butler returned to Naini-tal on Thursday morning.

Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad is taking six weeks' leave on medical certificate; Sir George Knox will act as Chief Justice in his absence.

Mr. J. R. Pearson, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police U. P. has been nominated a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

Mr A. B. Forde has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

BANK OF IRELAND.

SILVER HOARDING CAUSING INCONVENIENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Recd. 5-10 p.m., May 9.

The Bank of Ireland announces that silver hoarding throughout Ireland has caused much inconvenience. The Mint has supplied Irish banks during the past three months with over five times more silver than in the corresponding periods in previous years.

ECONOMIC MENACE AGAINST GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 7.

Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

The Cabinet has denounced all commercial conventions containing a general clause regarding the most favoured nations. This is regarded a further economic menace against Germany.

The "Matin" in this connection emphasises the diplomatic importance of the threat to exclude Germany from the markets of the world.

NO REST TO THE ENEMY.

AUSTRALIAN ATTACK BETWEEN SOMME AND MORLANCOURT.

TWO DISTINCT GAINS OF TACTICAL GROUND.

The Australians around Morlancourt are giving the enemy no rest. They attacked again on Tuesday night between the Somme and Morlancourt making two distinct gains of important tactical ground. The gunning seems always to be increasing in intensity.

As a result of minor operations, the British advanced their lines a short distance in three localities between the Somme and the Ancre.

There was great reciprocal artillery fire at night on Tuesday north and south of the Avre.

Following heavy and continuous bombardment along a wide front in Flanders, the German infantry on Tuesday morning attacked south of the Dickebusche Lake. The enemy penetrated our front line between the lake and the Ridge wood.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON May 8.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says the Australians around Morlancourt are giving the enemy no rest. Attacking again last night between the Somme and Morlancourt and making two distinct gains of important tactical ground they advanced six hundred yards on a front of a third of a mile west of Morlancourt and to a depth of five hundred yards on a front of one-third of a mile west of Morlancourt and to a depth of five hundred yards, on a three hundred yards' front north-east of Sailly-le-sec. The Germans stubbornly resisted, clearly realising the value of every yeard of the ground here in any further attempt they make make to capture Amiens.

The gunning seems always to be increasing in intensity.

BRITISH ADVANCE BETWEEN SOMME AND ANCRE.

FIGHTING IN METEREN-KEMEL SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8, 12-30 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 9.

A British communiqué says as a result of minor operations we advanced our line a short distance in three localities between the Somme and the Ancre taking prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active at night between Locon, Robecq and the neighbourhood of St. Julien. It also developed considerable activity on the morning of the 8th in the Meteren-Kemmel sector.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY PENETRATE LINE BETWEEN DICKEBUSCHE LAKE AND RIDGE WOOD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., May 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—

Following heavy and continuous bombardment along a wide front in Flanders, the German infantry this morning attacked south of the Dickebusche Lake. It was not a very big affair and apparently only in divisional strength. The enemy penetrated our front line between the Lake and the Ridge Wood. Some enemy parties are reported in the eastern fringe of the wood, a greater part of which we hold and which is likely to prove very costly to the enemy if he attempts to rush on.

We also hold Kleinevierstraat.

Fighting continues in fine weather with good visibility and the airmen on both sides are very active. Ours are splendidly serving the artillery and swooping and engaging the hostile infantry. The tactical objective of the operation is apparently to attempt to clear the way for a thrust towards Scherpenberg from the north-east and it may prove to be the beginning of further fierce fighting in this region.

STRONG ATTACK AGAINST ANGLO-FRENCH JUNCTION.

ENEMY ENTERS OUR FRONT LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May 9.

A British communiqué says: This morning the enemy launched a strong local attack against the Anglo-French junction between Laclytte and Voormezeele. After heavy fighting in the centre, the attackers entered the Allies' front line at certain points. Fighting continues in these localities. Attacks were repulsed at all other points.

A successful French local operation advanced their line during the night southward of Laclytte. They took a number of prisoners.

12 ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN

Our aviators dropped 400 bombs on different targets along the front. We brought down twelve German machines in air fighting eight of which were big ones in the encounter in the neighbourhood of Douai. None of ours is missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE AVRE.

FAILURE OF MANY ENEMY RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8, 4 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 9.

A French communiqué says there was great reciprocal artillery fire at night north and south of the Avre.

Enemy raids west of Montdidier and in the regions of Hangard, Thennes and Grievesnes failed. We took prisoners.

RECIPROC AL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY N. AND S. OF AVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9, 12-5 a.m.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., May 9.

Last night's Franch communiqué reported reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Avre.

FRENCH AVIATORS' FEAT IN APRIL.

63 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 8.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 9.

The French aviators brought down 63 enemy aeroplanes in April and forced down fifty-seven. American airmen have hitherto brought down fourteen.

BRITISH ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-40 a.m. May 9.
Recd. 11 p.m. May 9.

A British official message from Italy says: We twice made successful raids in the past week taking a few prisoners. The artillery carried out several destructive bombardments. Our airmen destroyed seventeen hostile machines and brought down another out of control. Several of these fell in our lines.

We also bombed the military targets in the rear of enemy lines. We lost no machines.

BUILDING OF CONCRETE SHIPS.

ADMIRALTY GIVING EVERY ENCOURAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Pretyman stated that the Admiralty was giving every encouragement to the building of concrete ships.

FURTHER U. S. LOAN TO BRITAIN.

TOTAL ADVANCE OVER A THOUSAND MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 8.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 9.

The United States has made a further loan to Britain of £15 million sterling, bringing the total advanced to Britain to nearly £1,000 million sterling.

"WE ARE COMING."

SPLENDID RESPONSE OF THE EMPIRE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY ON OUR UNITED FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 9.

Mr. Walter Long, presiding at a luncheon to Sir Frederick W. Young upon his vacating the position of Minister of Crown Lands in South Australia, said the Empire was a wonderful thing; there had never been anything like it in the whole history of the world. In the war what a marvellous part the Empire had played. The moment it was apparent that we were going to stake our very existence on the sacred cause there came from every part of the world where the British flag flew not requests for further information and awkward questions but one wonderful cry "We are coming." (Cheers) and when they came what a page they wrote on the military history of the world. Although loosely knit the moment the Empire was confronted with a real danger it stood as one man and all the troops showed that they were entitled to rank with the heroes whose names were written in gold in the Empire's history. We had never doubted the issue but victory would be attained only if we realised the magnitude of the task and the immediate nature of the difficulties and set our backs to the wall determined that nothing should overcome us and no difficulty be too great.

DOMINION CERTIFICATES OF NATURALISATION.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 9

In the House of Commons Sir George Cave stated that he hoped to introduce next week a bill for reviewing the certificates of naturalisation which the Dominions had approved.

OWNERSHIP OF BRITISH STEAMERS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 9.

In the House of Commons Sir Owen Philipps asked what would the Treasury lose owing to the recent transference of the ownership of certain British steamers from a company under the laws of the United Kingdom to a company registered in Hong-Kong.

Mr. Baldwin replied that the place of registration of a vessel was immaterial to the question of liability to the United Kingdom income tax or excess profits duty which was chargeable in respect of profit on any business carried on in the United Kingdom by British colonial or foreign owners.

LATE CAPTAIN HILL.

CRACK AMERICAN AIRMAN KILLED IN A FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 9.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Headquarters says the crack American airman, Captain Hill, formerly with the British army and the author of 'Kitchener's Mob' has been killed in a fight with a German circus. Captain Hill was closely following the enemy when the latter with extraordinar suddenness turned feet upwards pouring a hail of bullets into Captain Hill's machine. The Americans say they had never previously heard of such a manoeuvre.

ANUAL PILGRIMAGE TO NABYMUSA.

CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 11 p.m. May 9.

A Jerusalem telegram states that the annual pilgrimage to Nabymusa was carried out on the 25th April. The military authorities assisted in every way possible and the ceremonies occurred without disturbance of any ind. An excellent impression was produced in Moslem circles and sentiments of loyalty to the King and gratitude of the Commander-in-Chief were expressed everywhee.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAVA TO U. S AND CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 9.

In the House of Commons in reply to Sir J. D. Rees who drew attention to the fact that expots of tea from Java to America and Canada in 1917 were 32,768 thousand half-kilos compared with 832 thousand, in 1916, Mr. Fisher stated that he had no information tht the Government of Canada proposed to restrict importation of foreign tea.

INDIAN HORATIUS & HIS 6 MEN.

HOLD UP 500 TURKS.

AN UNRECORDED FEAT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON May 6.
Recd. 11 p.m. May 9.

The correspondent of the "Times" relates a hitherto unrecorded incident in the defence of the Suez Canal during the first year of the war when an Indian sergeant and six men held up five hundred Turks with three guns, led by German officers and commanded by a German General, who intended to sink by gun-fire the first passing ship in order to block the Canal.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN HOLLAND.

EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WORKS AUTOMATICALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May 9

Mr. Hope replying to Mr. Hume Williams' in the House of Commons said:—

All four-hundred British civilian prisoners, who were eligible under the Hague Agreement to be interned in Holland and the majority of Officers and non-coms captured up to 30th June 1916 had reached Holland.

The Exchange Agreement worked automatically. Fresh numbers were becoming eligible by the effluxion of time. Germany rejected the proposed extension of the agreement to include privates who had been in captivity for eighteen months

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS WITH TURKEY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON. May 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. May 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope replying to Mr. Butcher said that Turkey had repatriated one invalid British officer and eighty invalid men under the agreement preceding the Berne agreement.

Arrangements were simultaneously made for the return of a hundred Turkish invalids from Egypt. Some had actually embarked when typhus broke out and it had been impossible to find a transoprt since the fear of infection ceased, but they would be returned to Turkey as soon as possible.

HUN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

SHOCKING TALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 9.

Reuter's correspondent with American Headquarters in France says: An escaped French war prisoner states that he saw at Hamelin in Hanover, an American prisoner of war who had worked in Harz salt mines. He was incredibly thin and weak and could not cross the room without stopping repeatedly and leaning against the furniture. The American stated that no parcels were sent to the mines and the prisoners received practically nothing but thin soup and sometimes eggs and fish which it was impossible to eat. Potatoes and bread were very scarce and it was impossible to work without becoming sick or weakened to the point of falling. The punishments included beating with the rifle-butt and bayonet and imprisonment in a dark super-heated cell after which the men were forced to stand at attention for a certain time, in snow. Deaths were frequent.

An Englishman and a Frenchman whom the narrator saw at Hamelin were too weak to hold a cigarette.

SIX VICTORIA CROSSES.

LT.-COL. WATSON'S GALLANT LEAD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., May 9.

The "Gazette" notifies award of six Victoria Crosses, of which the following is typical:—

Late Lieut.-Colonel O. C. Watson, D.S.O., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, showed conspicuous gallantry and self-sacrificing devotion to duty and exceptionally gallant leading during a critical period, when the enemy was continually attacking and trying to pierce our line. The position was under constant rifle and machine-gun fire. Lieut.-Col. Watson led the remaining small reserve to attack and organised bombing parties, leading the attacks under intense fire. Being outnumbered, he finally ordered retirement remaining himself to cover the retirement facing almost certain death. The assault Lieut.-Col. Watson led saved the line. Lieut.-Col. Watson was killed covering the withdrawal.

DEPRESSION IN AUSTRIA.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE LESSENING.

HUGE ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
STOCKHOLM, May 9.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. May 10.

The "Politiken's" Copenhagen correspondent interviewed a traveller from the Central Empires, who said that depression was great especially in Austria. The food shortage was serious and internal strife was continuous.

The Czechs, Poles and South Slavs only desire the Allies to win and the cry is "Long live Wilson." Strikes are frequent in Vienna and Prague and Social Democrats hate Germany since the Brestlitovsk peace treaty.

The German confidence in victory has lessened, since the failure to reach the channel ports and a revulsion of feeling is probable. The losses in the offensive are estimated at six-hundred thousand and are being concealed, but the conditions have become serious with the expected reduction of bread and potato rations. There is intense disappointment that no food has been received from the Ukraine and the resumption of war by Russia is generally expected.

FORTIFICATIONS ON AALANDS.

A TREATY FOR DEMOLITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, May 8.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

The Swedish, German and Finnish Governments have decided to negotiate a treaty for the demolition of fortifications on Aaland Islands which are contrary to international conventions.

GERMANS DISARM ONE UKRAINIAN DIVISION.

GERMAN MILITARY MEASURE SHARPLY CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

It is reported from Kieff that the Germans have disarmed one Ukrainian division. Germany is apparently very uneasy over the Ukrainian situation.

The discussion in the Reichstag evoked the sharpest progressive criticism of German military measures which, it was declared, had created a dangerous situation. The speediest ratification of the Ukrainian peace treaty was urged.

Skoropadski's alleged pro-Germanism was discredited and the new ministry was described as a Great Russian one.

The Prussian Lower House has passed the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill.

FINLAND'S FATE UNDER GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 9.

It is reported from Helsingfors that Germany is requisitioning all petrol, metals, coffee, tobacco, leather, textiles and rubber in Finland and is also assuming the control of customs and retaining in bond all Entente merchandise. She is also enforcing compulsory military service.

GERMANY AND EASTERN BORDER STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 9.

In the Reichstag, the Vice Chancellor, von Enker, declared that the Eastern border states must secure the German frontiers against Russia. The German policy in regard to these states must be gained by understanding, not by violence.

GERMAN COERCION OF HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 7.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" referring to the Germano-Dutch agreement states that Holland has restricted transport by land and water to civilian supplies.

The newspaper complains, however, that Germany hastened the negotiations by military threats, a fact from which the Dutch people will not fail to draw their own conclusions.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION.

REMODELLING ADVOCATED ON U. S. BASIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LISBON, May 7.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

The newly elected deputies and senators favor remodelling of the constitution of the basis of the United States.

RUSSIAN SHIPS BOMBARD MARIUPOL HARBOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 11-15 p.m. May 7.
Recd. 11 p.m. May 9.

Russian ships have bombarded the harbour establishments at Mariupol.

SYMPATHY WITH KAIRA PEOPLE.

PROTEST AGAINST SYDENHAM PROPAGANDA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN PANCHMAHALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
PANCHMAHALS, May 8.

A grand representative public meeting of the whole of the Panchmahals was held under the presidentship of Mr. P. M. Shah Pleader of Godhra in the Dasha Shrimali Vadi at Godhra, on the 7th instant. Telegrams of sympathy from Katol, Jantral, Dohad, Goraj, Halol and Pavagarh were received and read out by Dr. Maneklal. People from various villages were present.

SYMPATHY WITH KAIRA AGRICULTURISTS.

The first resolution: "That this meeting of the people of Panchmahals Dt. accords its full sympathy to Kaira agriculturists in their fight of Passive Resistance in the matter of paying the land assessment to Government, on the reasoned plea that crops have failed on account of excessive rain and after offering them its choicest praises for the bold and heroic attitude they have hitherto shown, earnestly requests them to hold out steadfastly to the end" was moved by Mr. Vadilal C. Shah. In moving the resolution he narrated the whole story of the Kaira affairs from the beginning to the present day and it was seconded by Mr. Wamanrao S. Mukadam

The following two resolutions were moved from the chair.

"That this meeting extends its sense of pity on those agriculturists who have paid up their assessment out of fear of the Government officials and in spite of their crops being four annas and less and trusts that they will sympathise with their brother agriculturists who have stood and suffered in their fight and help in securing them justice from the Government."

"That this meeting reposes its implicit confidence in Mahatma Gandhi in the fight of Passive Resistance he has inaugurated for the protection of the Kaira agriculturists and wherein he has so boldly stood in defence of truth and fully trusts that all his efforts in this direction will be crowned with success and bring lasting fame to those agriculturists who have nobly responded to the call of duty."

The President was authorized to send in the resolutions to the persons concerned.

All the resolutions were enthusiastically carried.

With a stirring address by the President and with a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated.

RUMANIA AND CENTRAL POWERS.

PEACE SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 6-10 p.m. May 7.
Recd. 11 p.m. May 9.

A Rumanian communiqué says: Peace between Rumania and Austria, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria was signed at Bucharest this morning. The text will be published shortly.

ARMISTICE ON KU RSK RON

BETWEEN GERMANS, UKRAINIANS A D RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-15 a.m. May 8.
Recd. 11 p.m. May 9.

A Russian wireless message states that an armistice was concluded on the 4th May on Kursk front between the Germans and the Ukrainians and the Russians, pending peace negotiations. The neutral zone ten kilometres deep was defined.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET SURRENDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, May 8.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

A Kieff telegram from Vienna states that the Russian Black Sea Fleet has arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol and surrendered by local authorities.

AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN RUSSIA.

DIES SUDDENLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 7.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

The American Consul-General has died suddenly. Russian doctors at first diagnosed poisoning, but subsequently certified that the death was due to haemorrhage of the brain.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED BEFORE WHITSUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Recd. 2 p.m., May 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he hoped the Home Rule Bill would be introduced before Whitsun.

OUTPUT OF NEW TONNAGE.

UNITED KINGDOM'S PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

Dr. Macnamara speaking at Bristol said: The sinking of enemy submarines had steadily increased. The sinking of merchantships fell steadily and the output of tonnage monthly was well ahead of last year.

Large plans had been laid by America and Britain for the output of new tonnage, but the plans must take time to mature. Meanwhile the onus of immediate output was on the United Kingdom.

U. S. SHIPPING OUTPUT IN MAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON May 7.

Recd. 11-20 p.m., May 9.

Ten steel ships of fifty thousand tons and six wooden ships of twenty-one thousand tons have been launched in America during May.

BELGIAN YOUTHS WORKING BEHIND ENEMY LINES.

BELGIUM'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 9.

Mr. Balfour stated that he had official information that Belgian boys and youths were forced to work behind the enemy line on the West front. He understood that the Belgian Government intended to lodge a protest which the British Government would warmly support.

IND IAN AND CEYLON TEA IN LONDON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Recd. 5-10 p.m., May 9.

5,014,000 pounds of Indian and 437,000 pounds of Ceylon tea were ballotted for yesterday.

DRASTIC RESTRICTIONS ON RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

PRICE OF SEASON TICKETS TO BE INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Recd. 2 p.m., May 9.

Sir A. Stanley announced that owing to the enormous increase in railway traffic further drastic restrictions would operate immediately. The price of season tickets would be increased by ten per cent. within a twelve miles radius from Charing Cross and twenty per cent. outside it. The issue of season tickets outside the radius mentioned would be discontinued except to scholars, apprentices and privileged railway employees or unless adequate reasons for travelling were shown. No more seasons for less than six months for journeys over twelve miles would be issued.

CONSTANTINE DANGEROUSLY ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 9.

A telegram from Paris says it is reported from Zurich that King Constantine is dangerously ill.

MADRAS CLERKS' VNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 9.

At a meeting of clerks of various firms and the business houses of Madras last evening at the Gokhale Hall, Mr. G. S. Arundale presiding, it was resolved to organise a clerks' union on similar lines to the one started in Bombay. The organisation will be a non-political character.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

Major General H. Hudson, Adjutant General in India has been promoted to be Lieut.-General as have also Major Generals Sir H. D. Keary and Sir. R. G. Egerton.

WAR CABINET'S DECISION CONDEMNED.

KARACHI'S PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION OF DEPUTATION,

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 9.

A very largely attended public meeting under the joint auspices of the Home Rule League, the Citizen's Association and the District Congress Committee was held last night in Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, to protest against the cancellation of passports to the Home Rule Deputation proceeding to England. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas presided.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The citizens of Karachi in public meeting assembled strongly protest against the action of the War Cabinet in cancelling the passports of the Home Rule Deputation granted by the Government of India as interfering with the inherent rights of all the people freely to put forth their legitimate demands before the bar of public opinion. The meeting is of opinion that the work of the deputation was in no way calculated to embarrass the British Government or hamper the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, but would have rather helped Government in coming to a right conclusion on questions of reforms in the administration of India. The meeting further emphatically disapproves of the unjustifiable sentiments expressed by the War Cabinet in this behalf and the language in which they are couched.

COMMERCIAL MISSION TO KABUL.

TO ASSIST AMIR IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The "Pioneer's" Calcutta commercial correspondent writes:—Particulars are now available concerning the important trade deputation that recently left Cawnpore for Kabul. The chief members of the Commission are Sir Alexander McRobert, Managing Director of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, and Mr. L. P. Watson, Managing Director of Messrs. Cooper and Co., of Cawnpore. The object of the deputation is primarily to coach the Amir and his advisers in the working of woollen mills, tanneries and leather factories much in the same way as Sir Walter Pyne many years ago instructed the authorities at Kabul in engineering science. No political significance is attached to the Commission.

The Government of India appreciating the loyalty of the Amir selected Sir Alexander McRobert and Mr. Watson as experts in their respective business to help the Amir at the latter's own request and both the gentlemen gladly gave up their valuable time in order to assist the Ruler of Afghanistan in some of his schemes of industrial enterprise.

LT.-GEN A. PHAVRE'S FAREWELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 8.

The following divisional order by Lieut-General Sir A. Phayre, K. G. B., Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division, was issued yesterday:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Phayre in vacating command of 9th (Secunderabad) Division wishes to record his appreciation of the good work that has been done by all ranks. Since he assumed charge in October 1913 the Empire has passed through very difficult times. Officers and soldiers of the Division have always done their duty and will, he is sure, continue to do their best and bring the war to a successful issue.

MADRAS WAR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 8.

The Provincial Recruiting Board will meet in Madras on Monday the 20th May and on Tuesday the 21st May the Governor will preside at the Madras Presidency War Conference to be held at the Council Chamber.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC AND UNANI CONFERENCE.

On Monday Hakim Moulvi Abu Yousuff Asfahani, Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 8th session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference to be held in this city next week, had an interview with Hon. Mr. Abdul Kareem Jamal when he invited him to attend the Conference. Mr. Jamal expressed his wholehearted sympathy with the aims and objects of the conference and felt sorry for not having been informed some five days back of its sessions, so that he might have postponed his journey to Jamnagar and taken part in the proceeding of the conference. He, however, donated Rs. 500 towards its expenses and said that if possible he would try to attend some of its sittings.

"REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY" IN BENARES.

TWO YOUNG BENGALEES IN TROUBLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, May 8.

A Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. B. J. Dalal (President), Mr. T. K. Johnstone and Pandit S. P. Bajpai, commenced to-day the hearing of what is known as the Supplementary Benares Conspiracy Case, in which two young Bengalees named Norendra Nath Bannerji and Preonath Bhattacharji stand charged with conspiracy and other offences against the State. Mr. C. Ross Alston, instructed by Mr. C. Sands, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., conducted the prosecution. The accused were defended by Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji, and Mr. N. N. Roy.

After the notification appointing the Court was read and the Commissioners had taken cognisance, Mr. Alston applied to put in Bibhuti Dhusan Haldar's statement under Section 512 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the ground that this witness' presence could not be obtained without such amount of delay, expense and inconvenience, which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable. He said in the previous trial evidence was given that these accused were absconding and an order was duly passed admitting the evidence against these accused under that section.

Mr. Sands was then examined to prove that Bibhuti, who was approver in the case was doing war work in one of the war areas and his presence would not be procured for at least two months, perhaps more. The Court was satisfied with the reasons given and the defence not objecting evidence was submitted.

Mr. Alston then opened the case for the Crown. He said he did not propose to address the Court at any length. The facts of the case were known from the previous trial to two of the Commissioners and he had no doubt that the third Commissioner has had opportunity of signing the papers of the previous trial. The two accused were not present at the first trial but were arrested subsequently. Norendra was arrested on the 11th January this year, at Gauhati and Preonath on the 4th February, at Bankipore. The circumstances of their arrest would be given in evidence subsequently. As Bibhuti's evidence, which gave the story of the conspiracy in detail would be read presently, he would not detain the Court by now stating what was there. It would suffice to remind the Court that the case for the prosecution was that a Society was formed in Benares among young students, which gradually got more and more intense in political aspect and finally reached a stage of revolutionary propaganda. Then Rash Behari, who is well-known in anarchical circles in India got to hear of the society and he thought it would be well to use young men of the Society for his propaganda. In course of time, Rash Behari had the Society linked up with another revolutionary Society, with its centre at Delhi. Among the objects of this society were seduction of Indian troops from their loyalty, killing of people by bombs and raising of mutiny and revolution in India. The accused were both members of the original Student Society, which was formed in Benares. They were both aware that bombs and arms were gathered together to be used against the Government. They were both aware of the intention to produce mutiny in India, if possible, in other words they were right up to neck in this conspiracy. If the Court found them guilty he submitted they would be treated as leading men and not minor individuals in this anarchical conspiracy. They were both intimates of Rash Behari. Counsel then briefly outlined the evidence against the accused, after which Bibhuti's evidence was read. The evidence related to various acts of conspiracy and also assigned a part in the conspiracy to the accused.

MORE POLITICAL DETENUS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Yesterday the Chittagong Special Tribunal delivered judgment in the second case against the detenus of Char Lawrence settlement. There were two accused in the case, Mohini Mohun Samanta and Sudhir Kumar Roy and they were charged with violating the rules under the Defence of India Act in staying away at night from places of detention. The Court convicted both the accused and sentenced them to three and two months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

RAJARAM COLLEGE.

KOLHAPUR, May 8.

The following is the text of the order passed by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, on the subject of the Rajaram College:—"Taking into consideration the rrequest made on behalf of the public of Kolapur, his Highness is pleased to order to continue the Rajaram College as before for a period of a year and a half in order to give the public time to organise a society to conduct the institution as a public one."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

A feeble temporary advance of monsoon winds probably occurring over south of the Arabian Sea and of the Bay of Bengal Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Bombay Deccan, Mysore; local in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and south Madras.

The chief amounts:—Port Blair, Victoria Point, Toungoo one inch, Moulmein two Calcutta, Mercara one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Lower Bengal and Orissa.

ARMY CAPTAIN ACCUSED AS A GERMAN SPY.

FELLOW OFFICER TO PAY £100 DAMAGES.

Though Captain Edward Joseph Trim was ordered to pay £100 damages in the King's Bench Division in mail week to Captain William Onslow Secker for having accused him of being a spy in the pay of the Germans, the jury, says the "Daily Chronicle," qualified the award by saying that defendant was probably not responsible for the slander owing to his experiences in the war.

Mr. Justice Darling said he was thankful the jury took this view as the verdict would come to the knowledge of Captain Trim's commanding officer.

Captain Secker, who lives at "Maldale," Marlow, is a member of an old Bucks family, his grandfather having been Town Clerk of Windsor for 50 years, and his father a magistrate and a member of the County Council. An old Army officer, he accepted a commission in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on the outbreak of war, but when the battalion was ordered to the front he was not passed by the doctor, and he was transferred to the Royal Defence Force. Whilst at Felixstowe he heard rumours of serious accusations having been made against him in the shop of Mr. Herbert Edward Simpson, printer and news agent, Marlow. These accusations were alleged to have been made by defendant. Speaking to Mr. Simpson, Captain Trim said:—

Local people will be very surprised to hear that we have got Captain Secker under lock and key. We discovered from the Intelligence Department, in which department I am now acting, that he has been receiving between £400 and £500 a year from the German Secret Service. It has been traced through the Baltic Exchange. In tracing the amounts that were paid through Holland, we found that this money was being paid to him through an intermediary, who is Captain Secker's brother's firm of brokers.

Captain Trim not only denied that he had made the statements, but said that he was not in Marlow on the occasions alleged.

When the war began he was in the police force at Marlow. He applied for leave to enlist, and joined the Grenadier Guards. He secured various promotions, and was anxious to go to the front for the purpose of getting a decoration. Appointed as an officer in the London Regiment, and going to France he became adjutant to the battalion, and later captain. The battalion was several times in action on the Somme, and in September, 1916, he was in the attack at High Wood. His colonel was killed, and when the battalion came out of action he was the senior captain. The objective was gained, and he was recommended for the D.S.O. He received the Military Cross.

In reply to Mr. Justice Darling, Captain Trim said that he was very ill after the action, and was in a nervous state. Later he improved, and had since been to the front and in action again.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The Allahabad University Corps of the Indian Defence Force has been undergoing training at Dehra Dun since the 1st instant. The members number about 250 young men from Allahabad, Lucknow Benares, Agra, Cawnpore and other centres in these provinces.

Mr. Hopkins, Commissioner of the Meerut Division and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya paid a visit to the camp at Dehra Dun on Monday and made inquiries and suggestions. A fund has been started here to send comforts to the members and has met with good response

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SUGGESTION TO POSTPONE THE MEASURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Dr. Haridhone Dutt moved:—That having regard to the present crisis when peoples' minds are concentrated upon the successful prosecution of the war and having regard to the likelihood of contitutional changes taking place in the Government of India and Provincial Governments at no distant date, which may make a revision of important measures necessary, the consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Bill be postponed and the Government of Bengal be approached to take steps accordingly.

A large number of Commissioners opposed the motion, which was lost.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chairman made a statement regarding cholera in Calcutta. He said the annual outbreak of cholera commenced in February, but did not assume an epidemic form till March. It continued with moderate severity during March and April and appears to have reached to the height during the west ending April 27th. The total number of deaths recorded in March was 259 and in April 294.

Regarding the difficulty in obtaining coal, the Chairman said although the Cal Controller had fixed retail prices of coal and coke, it was very difficult to obtain either at the prices fixed, dealers often demanding much more than the prices fixed. He has arranged to open depots in the course of a few days in the municipal markets.

The University of Madras has established a diploma in Economics. The diploma may be gained in one year by wholetime students and in three years by students who can only give their spare time. In granting the diploma, regard will be had to the record of the students throughout the period of instruction as well as to his examination papers.

NEW LABOUR PARTY.

ADOPTION OF WIDER CONSTITUTION.

The new constitution of the Labour Party, under which it is transformed from a federation of societies into a national democratic political organization, open to every worker who labours "by hand or by brain," was adopted by the resumed Annual Conference of the party at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Feb. 26.

The event has a far-reaching importance, says the Labour correspondent of the "Times," for it marks the determination of the party leaders to seize the opportunity given by the widening of the electorate and the enfranchisement of women under the Representation of the People Act, and to make the Labour movement the most powerful political force in the country. The aim is to be achieved in three ways:—

(1) By bringing into the ranks of the party those who have no need to join trade unions and no desire to join Socialist societies, but whose sympathies are democratic;

(2) By giving special facilities and encouragement to women electors to join the party; and

(3) By forming local organizations in as many of the redistributed constituencies as possible and putting forward anything up to 400 candidates at the next election.

The existing structure and machinery of the party was thought by Mr. Henderson, who is primarily responsible for the new developments, to be inadequate to cope with the task entailed by these ambitions. As hitherto constituted, the party has been a federation of trade unions, local bodies, and Socialist socities, comprising:—

Trade unions, 120 (2,400,000 members).

Trades Councils and local Labour Parties, 240 (membership not stated).

Independent Labour Party (35,000 members).

British Socialist Party (10,000 members).

Fabian Society (2,140 members).

Women's Labour League (5,500 members).

Tunbridge Wells Cooperative Society (2,608 members).

"ACTIVE INTELLIGENCES."

It will be seen that, numerically, the I.L.P. and the other Socialist societies formed only a small part of the movement. In practice, however, it was claimed that the "intellectual proletariat" as represented by those bodies, were the real workers in the party, and that their brains and energy gave to its policy, in spite of the dead-weight "block" votes of "cotton coal, iron, leather, wood" and the other purely industrial sections, a distinctively Socialist complexion. At the same time there has been in recent years a growing impatience among the Socialist societies at the refusal of the great trade unions always to accept their bidding. In the current issue of the "Socialist Review," Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., expresses this feeling when he complains that the Labour Party "has never discovered how to give ecouragement to young and active intelligences," and declares that "the I.L.P. wishes the party to be controlled by its active political elements rather than by its cash-paying sections." He adds—writing, of course, with an eye to the conference—"I have been surprised at the strength of the feeling in the I.L.P. that it can serve Labour better outside the Labour Party."

Unfortunately for the I.L.P. and the other societies which form the left wing of the party, the revision of the constitution does not destroy the power of the big trade union battalions. The party will continue to include the trade unions and the Socialist societies, and each of these groups will retain its former rights of representation on the governing body of the party and of voting power in its conferences.

REPRESENTATION ON THE EXECUTIVE.

The question of representation on the Executive came up on another I.L.P. amendment, proposed by Mr. J. Scurr, providing that the Executive should be elected by sections, and that it should include two Socialists to be elected only by the Socialist societies. The proposal of the draft constitution was that while the various constituents should be separately represented—thus, the national organizations should have 11 seats on the Executive, the local organizations five, and women four—they should be elected collectively by the annual conference as a whole. This represented an elargement of the executive from 16 members to 21 (including the secretary and treasurer), but a retention of the plan of collective election which was adopted at the Manchester Conference in January, 1917, for the avowed purpose of depriving the Socialist societies of the disproportionate power they derived from the sectional system. The amendment was rejected by 1,839,000 votes to 345,000.

At the instance of the Executive, the number of seats allotted to representatives of the national organizations have raised from 11 to 13, and the total membership of the Executive from 21 to 23. Mr. Henderson explained that trade unionists were dissatisfied with the original proposal because the representation given to them was not proportionate to their influence in the movement and their contributions to the funds.

HAND AND BRAIN WORKERS.

Thre was not much of note in the rest of the proceedings. Little open opposition was offered either to the opening of the door to individual membership of the party through the local constituency organizations or to the admission of workers "by hand or by brain" to the ranks of the party. Some fears were expressed by Mr. A. G. Walden, of the Railway Clerks' Association, and Mr. J. Sexton, of the Dockers, that the unknown individual members might swamp the party and destroy its solidarity. Mr. Walkden estimated that 400 local parties, with an average of 250 new members, would pay about £800 a year to the party funds, against over £20,000 paid by the trade unions; and he argued that it was unfair that people who subscribed one-twentieth of the funds should have nine-twenty-thirds of the seats on the controlling body. Mr. Sexton warned the party that the open door would let in non-unionists who ought to be unionists, unionists who had left their societies, and others who would be a millstone round the neck of the party and thwart its ideals. Mr. A. Gossip (Furnishing Trades), Mr. H. Morrison (London Labour Party) and other speakers contended that, while trade unions provided the money, the local parties did the work. Eventually an amendment moved by Mr. Walkden, directed against the scheme as a whole, was rejected by a large majority of voices, and a further amendment, proposed by Mr. J. Cavanagh (Hull Trades Council), deleting the provision for individual membership, was summarily dismissed.

MARCONI ON VICTORIES OF SCIENCE IN WAR.

BRAIN-POWER OUGHT TO BE MOBILISED.

Commander Guglielmo Marconi, fresh from war services in Italy, gave me a little of his time yesterday—he is returning almost immediately to his naval duties—to talk of Italian moral and the disaster, writes a special correspondent of the "Daily News:" to explain what, in his view, was the cause of the latter; to hint at future great commercial relations between his country and ours, and to touch lightly on what had been accomplished scientifically in the war. These inventions and improvements from a fascinating page of war history; but, alas! military regulations are against revealing them in any detail.

Mr. Marconi was wearing the dark blue uniform of a commander in the Royal Italian navy. Across his chest were two rows of war-bars—insignia of his skill and intrepidity. Still a young man in the early forties he showed uncommon alertness in the conversation, notwithstanding that he had just risen from a sick bed.

Turning, first of all, to inventions, Mr. Marconi said: "There has been considerable progress in wireless telegraphy and in other sciences utilised by the war; but, unfortunately, one cannot speak about it. The man in the street can see for himself the progress in aviation, which is mainly destructive; but some day he will realise what has been accomplished in a humanitarian sense. I assure you it is very interesting to social progress and civilisation.

"Wireless telegraphy is of greater use to us than to the Germans, for we are scattered all over the world and they are a compact block. The distances from which messages can be sent and the improvements effected in various ways will astonish scientists not in close touch with war developments when they read about them some day. The entry of America has certainly exemplified the great utility of rapid communication over wide spaces.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCILS.

"I think that the Allies should assign a greater role to science. It could be used more effectively, no doubt, in torpedo work and in the artillery. What is needed is rapidity in the conception and execution of scientific ideas. This implies closer union among the experts employed by our numerous Allies. There should be a complete mobilisation of scientific brains and greater opportunities given for mutual consultation and discussion—in fact, the organisation should resemble the War Councils.

"America has set the example of a Naval Consulting Board, which I had the honour of attending in Washington last July. It is composed of experts under Mr. Edison. We should imitate that. Speed is wanted. We should push our scientific advances so quickly that the enemy cannot overtake them or copy them. Success would result, I think, from such a course, especially if the civilian populations showed an equal readiness with the soldier to endure hardships."

When the war broke out the distinguished inventor took service with the land forces, but was afterwards transferred to the navy. It was as a naval officer that he took part in the retreat of the Italian troops, involving the sacrifice of their conquered territory. "I saw no disorder," he said, "though the armies were retiring quickly. Certainly the naval contingent was in excellent spirits, and the same applies to the Royal Engineers, with whom I was in contact. At headquarters of both the Third and Fourth Armies—there, at least—they had no doubt about being able to hold the Piave line, whatever others may have thought."

WONDERFUL TROOPS.

"I think ours are wonderful troops—if properly led. They resemble the French in their 'élan' and resistance. They can stand great hardships and can march on very little food."

When I asked Mr. Marconi for his opinion of the disaster, he observed, smilingly, that, as a member of the Senate (which in Italy is nominated by the King and resembles the House of Lords in character, except that it is not hereditary) he could say anything; whereas, as a naval officer, he was vowed to silence. However, exercising the Parliamentary prerogative, he said that, in his opinion, the disaster may have been due to mistake in the High Command, which had organised everything to perfection for an advance, but had failed, perhaps, to foresee the possibility of a retreat.

"As the matter is now being considered by a committee of inquiry, you will understand that I cannot express any opinion. One should realise, however, that the line was 340 miles long, and was held by Italy alone. This front, then, is nearly as long as that defended in the West by the French, English and Belgians. Is it astonishing that something extraordinary occurred when, after the Russian collapse, Italy was confronted by nearly the whole forces of Austria, reinforced by German divisions? I do not think this great reverse had anything to do with a lack of character or bravery in the troops. It was not cowardice, but it may have been treason.

Following on the announcement that the Government terms were signed at Kahan by the Marji Chief and tribal headmen on the 2nd May, it is now stated that the terms of settlement were also read to the Sardar and headmen of Khetran tribe at Barkhan and duly signed by them, both these tribes have received a severe lesson and it is understood that the terms imposed on them are of a very onerous character.

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LIBEL ACTION AGAINST "JOHN BULL."

MIR ANWARRUDDIN V. BOTTOMLEY AND OTHERS.

In connection with the perjury proceedings against Mr. Mir Anwarruddin, the following report from "The Times" of Mr. Anwarruddin's libel action before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury will be found interesting.

Mr. Mir Anwarruddin, of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, claimed damages for alleged libel from Mr. Horatio Bottomley, editor, and Messrs. Odhams (Limited), printers, and John Bull (Limited), proprietors of "John Bull." He complained of an open letter which appeared in "John Bull" in October last and of an article which was published in the following month.

The plaintiff and Mr. Bottomley appeared in person. Sir Hugh Fraser appeared for the defendant company. Mr. Giveen held a watching brief for parties interested.

Mr. Mir Anwarruddin, in opening his case, said that he was an advocate of the Madras High Court, and he had been called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in January, 1913. He was a member of the Theosophist Society and, in 1906, he became a Mason. When he was called to the Bar of Madras he had sworn allegiance to his Sovereign. The article in "John Bull" of which he complained had been written particularly against him because the writer did not take into consideration the loyalty displayed by his (the plaintiff's) country. India had bought the friendship of England with its blood.

Mr. Bottomley.—There is no allegation against the loyalty of this gentleman.

The plaintiff.—I am satisfied with that explanation. I will not proceed.

The plaintiff then read the article of which he complained. It was in the form of an open letter and was as follows:—

To Dr. Mir Anwarruddin:

Dear Doctor,—You seem to be of that interfering kind that must poke its nose into anything and everything. The other day you were in the Rotunda Court of the Regent Palace Hotel with another Indian and with your prying eye thought you saw a Corporal in the A.S.C. treating his mother to a liqueur. And you actually notified the police. But the evidence proved your statement to be false, and the summonses issued on your allegations were dismissed. It was stated in evidence that this was the second set of proceedings you had taken against a restaurant, and that the "Corner House" had been barred to you because you moved about from table to table at which ladies were seated. What's your game?

JOHN BULL.

On November 17 an article appeared which contained these passages:—

His (the plaintiff's) exploits, both matrimonial and police, are such that the Benchers of his Inn might well review his conduct in the light of the dignity of the distinguished profession of which he is a member. . . We first find him as defendant in a case in which his young English wife, who left him six weeks after marriage, applied for a maintenance order on the ground of his persistent cruelty. The story she had to tell was an unsavoury one—and, in spite of the denials of this man, an order for 30s. a week was made against him, although he somehow succeeded in having it reversed. It was stated in evidence that his conduct had impaired her health; that he had turned her from home with 2s., advising her to "get money in Piccadilly by begging"; that on one occasion he had tried to collect a crowd, remarking "Then I'll kick you and that will be evidence for a divorce." In the opinion of the magistrate his conduct towards his young—a pretty English girl, daughter of highly respectable parents—amounted to terrorism and had seriously affected her health.

But Mir Anwarruddin was not to be done. First, he tried to divorce her in the English Courts, and failed. Then he adopted another course. Being a Mahomedan this "barrister and gentleman" divorced his wife according to Mahomedan law and when the Superintendent Registrar of Marriages at Hammersmith taking the obvious ground that there was no proof of the first marriage being dissolved, refused to issue to this young "gentleman"—he is now 28—a licence wherewith to link himself with a girl of 19, he had the effrontery to carry the case to the Divisional Court in the endeavour to compel the Registrar to assist him in his bigamous purposes. The Divisional Court made short work of his preposterous demand. . . The whole record of this Indian barrister is, we repeat, one calling for the examination of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn.

The plaintiff went on to say that on a certain occasion he was in the Café Monico. There he saw some one violating the regulations of the Liquor Control Board. He drew the attention of the manager to it, but he took no notice. M. Monico was fined £6 and the waiter £2 at Marlborough-street Police Court. They appealed and owing to a misunderstanding he (the plaintiff) was not present when the appeal was heard and it was allowed, and an order was made against him for costs. Later, the case was reopened, but, owing to the line taken by his counsel, the appeal was again allowed, but without any order as to costs.

Referring to his ejection from the "Corner House," the plaintiff said that proceedings were pending by him against the proprietors.

THE PLAINTIFF'S MARRIAGE.

He married his wife Ruby Hudd on February 19, 1913. After the wedding they went to Brighton, where his mother-in-law visited them. On May 3 his wife left him because he objected to her receiving a cheque for £60 from a person of German nationality who was philanthropically inclined towards her father. Although she returned to her parents, his father-in-law came to him and declared that he (the plaintiff) "must have murdered her or she must have committed suicide." He (the witness) then collapsed. He went to the police-station and gave notice of his wife's disappearance. That night he saw her at her parent's house and asked her to return. She was willing to do so, but her parents forbade it. He then told her that she had to choose between him and her parents. A few days later his mother-in-law wrote to him a letter charging him with communicating a disease to his wife. He was examined by a Harley-street specialist, who said that there was nothing the matter with him.

The Divisional Court found that the charge of persistent cruelty had not been made out, and allowed the appeal and set aside the order which had been made against him.

THE PLAINTIFF CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Bottomley (cross-examining).—When your wife issued the second summons against you for cruelty, you say that you were eager to meet it?—Yes.

You did not bolt to India?—Never.

On the writ in these proceedings you have given your address as "21, Doughty-street, W.C." Were you living there at the time?—Yes. I left there some time after the issue of the writ, owing to receiving so many letters and post-cards in consequence of the allegations appearing in "John Bull."

Mr. Bottomley.—Have you got those post-cards?—No. I have destroyed them. I don't care to read them.

Mr. Bottomley.—On the writ you gave your address for service as "7, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn." What is that address?—The Common Room, Lincoln's Inn.

Did you consult the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn as to using the Common Room as an address for service?—It was not necessary. The Common Room is my address for all my correspondence.

Mr. Justice Darling.—It appears that the landlady at Doughty-street read the post-cards and objected to you, but that the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn either did not read the post-cards or did not object to them.

Mr. Bottomley.—We say that your conduct ought to be considered by your Benchers. Have any papers in the proceedings with which you have been concerned been sent to the Benchers?—No.

Have you had relations with women of loose character from whom you have contracted a disease?—Am I bound to answer that question?

The plaintiff on being pressed to answer said No.

Mr. Bottomley produced a long type-written letter written from an address in Madras, and he asked the plaintiff whether the signature was his. The plaintiff denied the signature, and denied that he had written the letter, although it was addressed to "My dear Chippy," and he admitted that he addressed his wife as "Chippy." The plaintiff said he thought the letter was a forgery.

Mr. Bottomley.—I received that letter from your wife's solicitor, whom I am going to call.

The witness agreed that an advertisement, asking for "residential or business information relating to his wife" was put in the newspapers at Streatham, where he knew that his wife had been living. The promise of a reward was then added.

Mr. Botttomley.—Did the Streatham newspaper insert the advertisement once, and then write and tell you that for reasons of their own they would not continue it?—Yes.

Did you write and ask them to send you back 7d., and did they do so? (Laughter.)—I believe they did.

Did you write a letter to the Streatham newspapers giving the date when your case would come before the Divorce Court, and say:—"The lady now resides at Streatham. If you wish to reproduce their portraits, drop me a line"?—A friend of mine wrote that.

Who was he?—A Mr. Dinn.

Who told Mr. Dinn that he could get the portraits?—I do not know.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Do you swear that you had nothing to do with the letter?—I do.

Mr. Bottomley.—Where is Mr. Dinn now?—In France.

In reply to further questions, the witness said that when he applied for a marriage licence he gave the same address as Miss Ling, the girl whom he wished to marry.

Mr. Bottomley.—Were you living together?—We were living in the same house.

In the following February was a child born?—No.

Mr. Bottomley put to the witness a birth certificate in which a child of Miss Ling was registered in the name of "Alan Mir Anwarruddin."

Mr. Bottomley.—Is that the first you have seen of that?—Yes.

Are you still friendly with Miss Ling?—No.

When did you see her last?—In 1916.

Where did you first meet her?—I was introduced to her at a friend's house.

Was she living at the boarding-house when you first met her?—No.

Were you living there?—Yes.

And later she came to the same house?—Yes.

At your request?—Possibly at my suggestion.

In conclusion the witness said that he was private secretary to the proprietor of an insurance company "as a temporary measure." He was not in a position to go back to India owing to the submarines. (Laughter.) He had his passport, however, and would go back at the first opportunity.

Mr. Bottomley.—I think that is very probable. (Laughter.)

The Court then adjourned.

The Punjab Government has notified for general information that the local Governors in Japan have power to prohibit the landing in their country of any foreigners who (1) do not possess a passport or certificate of nationality or, (2) who, it is feared, may commit actions contrary to the interests of the Japanese Empire or, (3) arrange facilities for the enemy countries or, (4) disturb the public peace or corrupt morals or, (5) who are habitual vagrants or beggars or, (6) who are suffering from an infectious disease or other malady, dangerous to public health or, (7) who are mentally deranged or weak in intellect or are likely to require public relief. Persons entering Japan should present their passports or certificates of nationality at the request of competent police officials and should make true statements in reply to the interrogations relating to the investigation of the aforesaid and other necessary matters.

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SCOTTISH MARRIAGE ROMANCE.

BARONET'S TWO WIVES AND 16 CHILDREN.

A Scottish marriage romance of over half a century ago, writes the "Daily News", was recalled in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, when the remarkable action concerning the Scottish marriage of the late Sir William Bowyer-Smijth came before Lord Anderson.

The action is brought by William Baird Bowyer-Smijth, residing at Windsor, Melbourne, and six others, against Lady Eliza Fechnie Malcolm, or Bowyer-Smijth, Twineham Court, near Haywards Heath, Sussex, and Mrs. Wilhelmina Bowyer-Smijth, or Battye, Warwick-avenue, Paddington, and Mrs. Adela Bowyer-Smijth, or Northcote, Fitzwarren-gardens, Hornsey-lane, Highgate, for a declarator of legitimacy according to the law of Scotland.

Lord Anderson said the circumstances originating the action were romantic and extraordinary. Miss Eliza Fechnie, Malcolm was born in Scotland in 1842, and when 13 met an English gentleman on a fishing holiday at Blair Atholl. He was Sir William Bowyer-Smijth, an English baronet with estates and a family seat in Essex, and was then 41 years of age. He was living apart from his wife, by whom he had three children, two sons and a daughter.

SIXTEEN YEARS LATER.

In 1858 Miss Malcolm went to London to live with her brother, and walking one day in St. James's Park, she casually met Sir William. Their acquaintance, thus renewed, rapidly ripened, but Miss Malcolm knew him only as Mr. Smith. Later he asked her to be his wife, and she assented. She went to her aunt at Leith in July 1858. Shortly after Sir William went to Leith, and in a drive in a cab matrimonial consent was interchanged between them and a marriage ring was given and accepted. They lived constantly together, as husband and wife, in France, Holland, England and Scotland.

In 1859 Miss Malcolm discovered that the man she had married was a baronet. He then told her he was a widower with three children, and asked her to continue to use the name of "Mrs. Smith." Between 1859 and 1872, 13 children were born and 11 survived.

In July last the evidence of Lady Bowyer-Smijth was taken, and Lord Anderson said he was most favourably impressed both with her evidence and the manner in which it was given. She stated that it was not until 1873 that she got to know that Sir William Bowyer-Smijth had a wife who was then alive. Although this was a great shock to her she continued to live with Sir William at his urgent entreaty and for the sake of the children.

FIRST WIFE'S DEATH.

Sir William's wife died in 1875, and one week, later he married Miss Malcolm at Cheltenham. Two children, Mrs. Battye and Mrs. Northcote, the compeering defendants, were born after that date. Sir William died in 1883. Later Lady Bowyer-Smijth married her present husband, Mr. Stanford. The plaintiffs had brought this action to have it declared that they were the legitimate children of Sir William Bowyer-Smijth and Lady Bowyer-Smijth, or Stanford.

His lordship was satisfied that the patrimonial interests of the compeering defendants would not be affected if their brothers and sisters got the decree which they had sought. The legal basis of the plaintiffs' claim was that they were the issue of a putative marriage. The law of Scotland was that where a marriage turned out to be invalid by reason of a pre-existing impediment, the legitimacy of the issue was saved if either parent was in bona-fide ignorance of the impediment in question.

The plaintiffs called as defendants their mother and their two sisters, Mrs. Battye and Mrs. Northcote. The mother had not stated a defence to the action. The other two defendants had, and his lordship was at a loss to understand why, seeing that no patrimonial consideration was involved. These defendants were doing all they could to prevent their brothers and sisters from getting the declarator which they sought. They went as far as to impugn, in their defences, the good faith of their mother at the date of the putative marriage, or at all events from 1859. In view of the evidence of Lady Smijth that appeared to be unfilial, and his impression was that as the compeering defendants had no interests to resist the decree which was sought, they had no title to prevail in their defence.

The compeering defendants, however, maintained that the Scottish court had no jurisdiction, as they were domiciled Englishwomen, and his lordship gave effect to that plea and dismissed the action as against them. The liberation of these defendants from the process, however, still left the action formally complete, because Lady Smijth remained in it as a defendant. Her domicile of origin was Scottish, and she retained that until she married Sir William in 1875. His lordship accordingly sustained his jurisdiction to dispose of the action against Lady Smijth, and held that the law of Scotland should be applied to the case. He fixed March 1' for proof of the plaintiffs' averments, and found no costs due to or by either party.

Mr. G. R. Dampier, officiating Commissioner of Rohilkhand, has been granted 6 weeks' leave on account of illness, Mr. J. S. Stevenson, Collector of Moradabad, will act as Commissioner during his absence. Mr. A. H. Burney, Joint Magistrate, Jhansi, is to hold charge of the Lalitpur sub-division, vice Mr. Edye deputed for military training.

The returns for the first quarter of the current year show a total of 129,000 men recruited of whom 88,000 are combatants. Of these the Punjab has a total of 46,000 recruits, the United Provinces 27,000, Madras 10,000, Bombay and Bengal 8,000 each Rajputana 5,000, Burma, Bihar and the Frontier Province 4,000 each, Kashmir and the Central Provinces 3,000 each.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E B Anstie, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C Arnot, Gloucesters.
Lieut W G Bannister, Garrison Artillery
Lieut D F Barclay, Dragoon Guards.
Capt H R Bennett, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J B Boyd, Gordons.
Major G Bremner, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E J R Britt, Londons.
Lieut C R P Brooks, Hussars.
Second-Lieut W K Cambridge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C T Cameron, Seaforths.
Capt C W Chandler, Munsters.
Second-Lieut M Clarkson, Manchesters.
Lieut G P Cockburn, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut E S Collier, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G B Cook, Hussars.
Lieut-Colonel G T R Cook, Hussars.
Capt A Craig, Gordons.
Lieut-Colonel J E C Darley, Hussars.
Second-Lieut R T Dent, Rifle Brigade
Lieut D Dewar, Machine Gun Corps
Second-Lieut W B Duckett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Dudley, Worcesters.
Lieut M C Dupleck, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R Frame, Lancasters.
Lieut J C Fraser, Seaforths.
Major J R Grieve, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut J J Griffiths, Liverpools
Second-Lieut W H Gunn, Field Artillery.
Major S A Hadland, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut-Colonel G B Hinton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P C Hollis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Howe, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Jamieson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut I G Jennings, Borders.
Second-Lieut R H Kingham, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Lack, Londons
Second-Lieut G E Lascelles, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut M P E Lee, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut A R P Lewis, Field Artillery.
Major C F T Lindsay, Field Artillery.
Lieut G M Machey, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut I K McKintosh, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W R McLennan, Borders.
Capt N M Michell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A F Myers, Hussars.
Major G Name, Field Artillery.
Lieut R C Norton, Horse Artillery.
Capt M M O'Keefe, Field Artillery.
Lieut S W Palmer, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut R N Percival-Maxwell, Lancers.
Lieut-Colonel H S C Peyton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut M R Pinkney, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A J Pointer, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut P S Preeston, Field Artillery.
Lieut H D Quinlan, Hussars.
Lieut C F J Richardson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G A E Ridout, Field Artillery.
Lieut W B Robertson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J J Rodgers, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt E D Rose, Londons.
Second-Lieut G B Service, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R P Shaw, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R G Simmons, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J S Stephen, Lancers.
Second-Lieut H S Sublow, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J Sugden, Wellingtons.
Major T A S Swinburne, Engineers.
Lieut C L Taylor, East Lancs.
Capt G F Thuillier, Devons.
Second-Lieut W O Varian, Munsters.
Second-Lieut V F Versfield, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut Sir J Watson, Baronet, Lancers.
Second-Lieut L C Wells, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut E Wilson, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Wilson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W O P Winmill, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut Hon E Wodehouse, Lancers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G R Craig, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G Gibbons, Middlesex.
Lieut W W Ogilvy, Hussars.
Second-Lieut L H Rolston, Garrison Artillery.
Capt N C Swift, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut G R Thatcher, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieut C B Ainslie, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G L Allardyce, Gordons.
Second-Lieut F Badcock, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J A Balfour, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut F E M Bedford, Essex.
Lieut J R Barry, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Battersby, Londons.
Second-Lieut H G Beard, Field Artillery.
Capt R A Beck, Horse Artillery.
Major P V Bennett, Garrison Artillery.
Capt A W Berry, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E A Bond, Londons.
Second-Lieut A J Bowden, Devons.
Capt E C Brassey, Londons.
Lieut P Brodie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J R Campbell, Gordons.
Lieut R S H Capes, Londons.
Lieut D S Catterall, Field Artillery.
Capt R V C Cavendish, Argylls.
Lieut C F Chapman, Devons.
Capt R Chistie, Garrison Artillery.
Capt C F Clarke, Hussars.
Second-Lieut L S Cocker, Londons.
Second-Lieut E H Colebrook, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S W Collings, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt W E Coutts, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G G Cox-Cox, Lancers.
Second-Lieut R W Crampin, Berkshires.
Capt P A Creux, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S E Dancer, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut L C Davies, Londons.
Second-Lieut R L Derry, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut G R A Dove, Hampshires.
Major W E Duncan, Field Artillery.
Major J G Dutton, Field Artillery.
Lieut J H Eliot, Hussars.
Second-Lieut B R Everett, Rifle Brigade.
Capt R B Fawkes, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Ferguson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Fisher, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt J B M McK Forbes, Seaforths.
Major H Fraser, Field Artillery.
Capt W V Furnis, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T F Galpine, West Yorks.
Lieut K Gatey, Devons.
Capt I E Giles, Garrison Artillery.
Capt W Gilmour, Gordons.
Capt W H Glenister, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut K M Goodenough, Field Artillery.
Capt J R Gower, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut E P Gray, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J Gregory, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut D G Griffiths, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Hack, Field Artillery.
Lieut H G Haddock, Yeomanry.
Lieut W L Haddock, Tank Corps.
Lieut A E Hall, Engineers.
Lieut J K Harvie, Hussars.
Lieut W D Healey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R S Heard, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut L Heggs, York Lancs.
Second-Lieut G F Hendy, Londons.
Second-Lieut L G B Hill, Londons.
Second-Lieut T E Hill, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut E L Hodgson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Hogg, Seaforths.
Capt I C Holberton, Devons.
Lieut G Holdsworth, Field Artillery.
Lieut W H Horrell, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut S Huddleston, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W Humphrey, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J J Huntingford, Devons.
Second-Lieut A J Ingoldsby, Londons.
Second-Lieut F Jackson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E H James, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J J Jones, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut P C Judd, Essex.
Second-Lieut T Kewin, Highland Light Infantry.
Major N O Laing, Hussars.
Second-Lieut T P Latchford, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C A Lely, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T Lines, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major H R Lodge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Lucas, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut R J McAuley, Lancers.
Second-Lieut J Macdonald, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C MacEwing, Argylls.
Second-Lieut R McGrail, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut J T McIsaac, Seaforths.
Capt J Macrosty, Black Watch.
Major R C F Maitland, Horse Artillery.
Lieut C J Mann, Hussars.
Capt O S Marks, Londons.
Second-Lieut N H Martin, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Neek, Hampshires.
Capt J S Mellor, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut J W G Menzies, Black Watch.
Lieut L A Meredith, Seaforths.
Capt A R Merryless, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R L Michaelis, Garrison Artillery.
Capt F D R Milne, Dragoon Guards.
Major G W S Morris, Field Artillery.
Lieut A E W Nesbitt, Garrison Artillery.
Capt E H B Nobbs, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J P Notman, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut T G Nowell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Olley, Garrison Artillery.
Major H M C Orr, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H E Pagden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R T Parkin, Rifle Brigade.
Major G V Pearse, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Peyton, Hampshires.
Captain J R Philip, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut F E Price, Borders.
Second-Lieut H W Quinnell, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A Rawlins, Lancers.
Lieut H Roberts, Londons.
Second-Lieut Sir T L H Roberts, Baronet Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Robertson, Durham L. I.
Lieut-Colonel F Robinson, Northumberlands
Second-Lieut H S Roots, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Ruxoton, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R B Shaw, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut C H Sidney, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut H F Slattery, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H McD Small, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut P Smith, Field Artillery.
Captain F Speak, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut J J Quire, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A R Stark, Labour Corps.
Lieut C F Stirling, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H Stonehewer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Stout, Borders
Second-Lieut C W Stringer, Field Artillery.
Captain P L Sulman, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut H P Talbot, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T Telford, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H Thackray, West Yorks.
Lieut L N L Tindal, Devonshires.
Second-Lieut R Townlow, Field Artillery.
Lieut V P Trew, Hussars.
Second-Lieut P S Turner, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L Twiddy, Norfolks.
Captain W J A Underwood, Londons.
Lieut J P E Walker, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut C C Wall, Londons.
Second-Lieut L Warren, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Welch, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S N Whibley, Field Artillery.
Captain W H N White, Medicals.
Lieut H A Williams, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W T Wilson, Field Artillery.
Lieut K S With, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A Woodland, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Captain L A Edwards, Warwicks.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain W J Asher, Sherwoods.
Captain F W Robinson, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain D Cable, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H Cawdron, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E Clare, East Surreys.
Captain A W H Cooke, Durham L. I.
Lieut J M Comper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H De Voil, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J M Emerson, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S J Goodchild, Shropshire L. I.
Captain D S Greig, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A A Gunn, Seaforths.
Captain H J Knight, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T D Lawson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J R H McIntosh, Black Watch.
Captain A A McKenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A J Norris, Shropshire L. I.
Captain F V Parker, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A Reid, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut D A Richardson, Black Watch.
Captain F Robinson, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R W Rounds, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Colonel R H N Settle, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J T Siddons, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W H Skinner, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut F P Spooner, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut O Tempest, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Tillett, Middlesex.
Major P C Vellacott, General List.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Second-Lieut J W Goodrick, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Halden, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J McNeill, Engineers.
Lieut D Palmer, Engineers.
Lieut J A Rogers, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Scott, Engineers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut P J Allan, Lancashires.
Captain C R H Allworth, West Kents.
Captain J G Anderson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A R Andrew, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain G A Anstee, Bedfordshires.
Second-Lieut G H Dandey, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Beattie, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J A Bentley, Manchesters.
Lieut T W Berry, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J A Birchenough, Manchesters
Second-Lieut R G Bird, Borders.
Second-Lieut B Bishop, East Surrey.
Second-Lieut J Bowskill, West Kents.
Second-Lieut B J B Butler-Bowden, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut J Clarke, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W A Clement, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R G Cowell, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R B Crabb, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G Cumming, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut B E Davey, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J H Davies, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Elder, Black Watch.
Captain L Fraser, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E J Friend, Machine-gun Corps
Second-Lieut H G Fryer, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C C Fyfe, Black Watch.
Major R Gibbon, Manchesters.
Lieut J R Gordon, Black Watch.
Lieut C E Gradwell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J A A Grassie, Black Watch.
Captain J Guest, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H S Guthrie, Black Watch.
Capdtain P D Harris, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut F Hayes, Manchesters.
Lieut G H E Hazlewood, Gordons.
Lieut J E Henderson, Northumberlands.
Lieut J N Hendry, Gordons.
Second-Lieut P M Heptinstall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Hislop, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H J Hulbert, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut G W Jack, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain H B Jones, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H M Justice, Londons.
Second-Lieut N A Laughland, Black Watch.
Lieut H G Legg, Durham L. I.
Captain D W Leman, Londons.
Lt. L L L Leman, Service.
Capt J Lindsay, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A F Liversedge, Middlesex.
Lt J Logan, Engineers.
Capt W H R McCarter, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J McCarthy Engineers.
Second-Lieut A McFarlane, Highland Light.
Second-Lieut C C Macintyre, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R C Makie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F F McQueen, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W McQuinn, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R Mansell, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut N. I Mapleton, Gordons.
Capt A M Moodie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H T Morgan, Machine gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T E Morgan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J C E Murray, Gordons.
Captain E Needham Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E J Nuttall, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W H Odell, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J C Oliver, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A F Orchard, East Surreys.
Lt J Patrick Black Watch.
Lieut H E Raine, Durhams.
Second-Lieut L Redfern, North Staffs.
Lieut R Rees Seaforths.
Lieut S E Reid, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut A B Richardson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G J Robertson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J W S Seaton, East Surreys.
Captain N Sharples, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F J Shutt, North Staffs.
Lieut T Sime Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut S G Smith, Machine-gun Corps
Second-Lieut C T Squires, Sussex.
Captain W Stewart, Seaforths.
Lieut K E Stuart Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A N Sutherland, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J G Swinton, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut F E Thompson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J G Townsend, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Turnbull, Sussex.
Lieut. C L Usher, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut E P MacL Walcott, Black Watch.
Lieut A R Waugh, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut H S Webb, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J L Weiss, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H E White, Middlesex.
Lieut St J Willmott, Northumberlands.
Lieut D Yates, Machine-gun Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

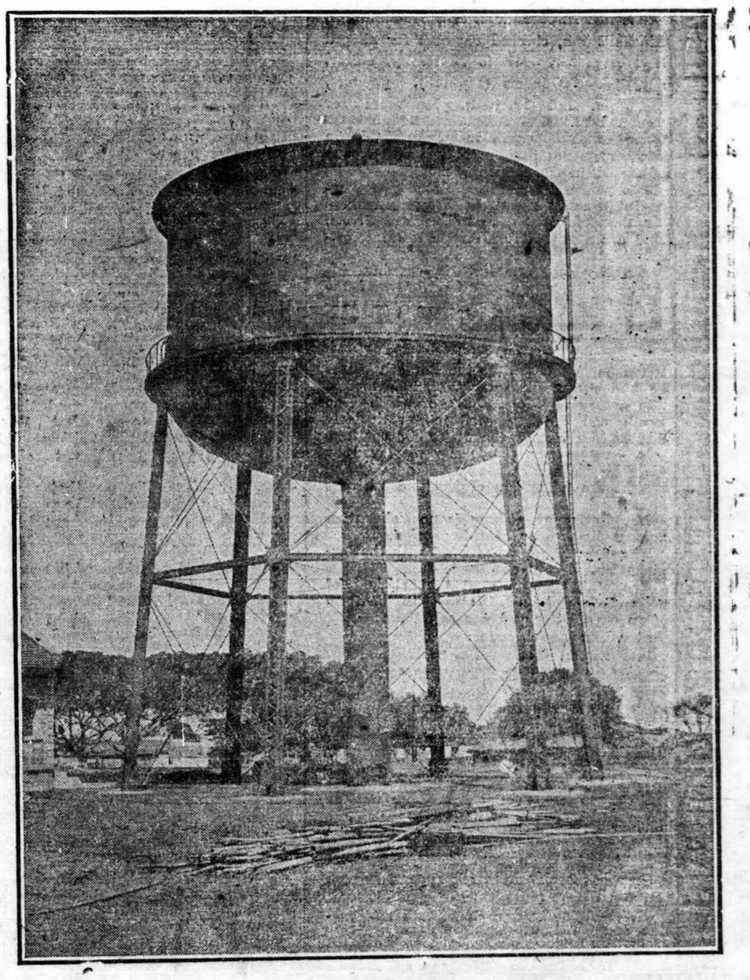
MISSING.

Second-Lieut C Miller, Flying should read G.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut K J Smith, Field Artillery.

GARLICK
Constructional Engineers, Bombay



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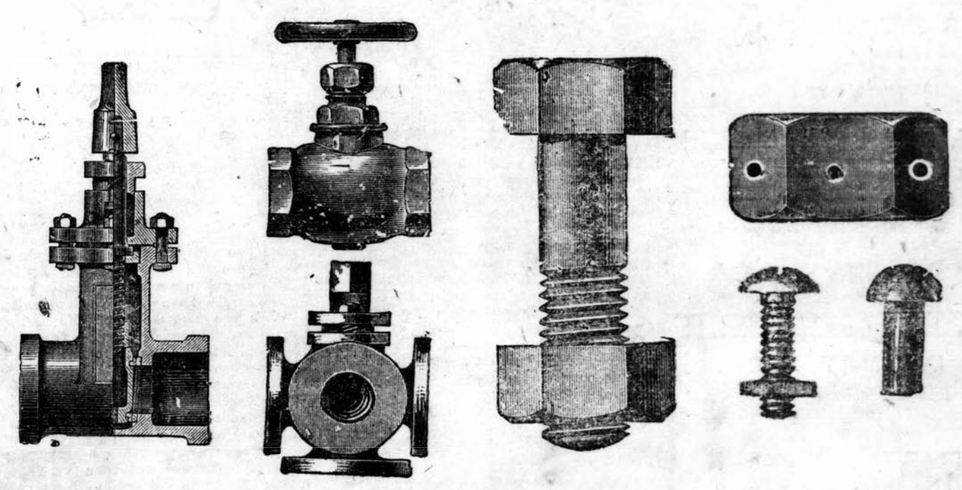

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